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The March *of the* Nations

By RUFUS STEELE

U. S. Moves to Meet Emergency

Scrip Answers Money Needs

People Back the President

Stores Sell Goods on Faith

Germany Flies Two New Flags

Canada Holds Dollar at Par

THE United States meets its sudden financial emergency without suffering and without panic. Prompt action by Secretary of the Treasury Woodin in permitting banks to release money for food shipments keeps supplies moving in accustomed channels. Food purveyors and merchants of all classes make it easy for cashless customers to obtain provisions and goods. The people prove good-natured, helpful to each other, more courageous in emergency than they were before. The new Washington Administration is swept by a wave of public confidence. Business leaders assist new Cabinet officers in going into swift and smooth action. Bank restrictions are lifted to permit new protected deposits, to cash certain checks and to give help in making up pay rolls. President Roosevelt meets every immediate demand of the situation—The new Executive measures up assuringly to the people's expectation.

¶ Washington decides against a national scrip, permitting each district to issue its own. Going out through banks, it will be issued against securities and money assets. Cities begin to receive the new "money," which resembles in size and appearance the true currency, and find that it works practically. Silver coins will continue as change for dollar bills. America remembers that four times before it has gone on scrip temporarily. This time the existence of the Federal Reserve System will facilitate exchange between districts. Scrip buys bread, pays bills, offers no temptation to hoarding—If it isn't currency it's current, and that's what counts.

¶ President Roosevelt discusses national conditions with Governors or Governors' representatives from 37 states. After his 35-minute address they adopt a resolution unanimously approving his program for rehabilitation. He and his advisers prepare the measures for the special session of Congress. Democratic majorities in both houses pledge support in advance. First will come emergency laws and wide powers to the Executive. Practical measures are to formulate, but underlying new modes are familiar principles with which the nation is once more to meet a crisis. Hope, honesty, fair dealing, courage, persistence, expectancy, self-reliance supported by faith in God—The President will plow this seed corn of Americanism into the fecund soil of the immediate future.

¶ New York, Chicago and many other American cities witness the general acceptance by merchants of bank checks. Countless charge accounts are granted for the asking to families who never before utilized their credit. Steamship companies advertise that cruise tickets may be had for checks or scrip. Theaters offer to accept checks or merchantable articles. "Have faith, not fear" runs through newspaper ads. Merchants are not reckless. They are restoring confidence by granting it—Intelligently disavowing lack, they will soon cease to feel its pretenses.

¶ Germany sees two flags flying everywhere, the Fascist swastika and the black, white and red of the old empire. Forcefully strengthening their hold in various places, the triumphant Fascists lay plans. The Reichstag is expected to give the Hitler Fascist national Cabinet sweeping powers and then adjourn for a long period. Behind Hitler's 17,000,000 votes is a demand not for revolution, but that he find ways to heal unemployment, strengthen markets, stabilize industry, solve foreign problems, rebuild the economic structure. Hitler is captain indeed—Now a sober German nation demands that he prove he can chart its course.

¶ Greece sees its sudden revolution end in a day. When former Premier Panayoti Tsaldaris, monarchist, won over Premier Eleutherios Venizelos in the Sunday election, Gen. Nicholas Plastiras, who led in the overthrow of King Constantine in 1922, seized the state. The people show displeasure, mass before Tsaldaris's house and demand his leadership. The army divides, threatening civil war. Plastiras, lacking popular support and assured the monarchy will not return, withdraws—Greece faces heavy problems, but is grateful for return of order and law.

¶ Canada decides to accept the United States dollar at par during the bank holiday. E. B. Ryckman, Minister of Revenue, quickly rescinds an order given by subordinates to the border customs officers which would have showed discrimination. He announces that there is no reason, during the present emergency, why the dollar should not be granted its full value for all customs purposes. This is the kindly act of a wise neighbor—It will be appreciated and remembered south of the St. Lawrence.

Town Makes Woodpile Hub of Barter System

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Cucamonga, Calif.

THE academic sensitivity of the purer type of scrip-and-barter advocate might be severely shocked if he visited this small community, but Cucamonga, with 100 unemployed family heads in a scattered population of 5000 persons, has gone about its relief problem in its own way.

The hub of the plan is a municipal woodpile, untechnocratically operated with axes and elbow-grease, upon which jobless men are put to work when the committee cannot find them other employment. The firewood is exchanged in near-by communities for vegetables or old clothing, or, if possible, sold for cash which the welfare group uses in supplying direct aid to the destitute.

New and Heavier Water Discovery Found Important

California Chemist Says It May Upset International Standard

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BERKELEY, Calif.—A new kind of water—just like the old kind, only heavier—has been discovered by Prof. Gilbert N. Lewis, dean of the college of chemistry, University of California.

It runs out of the kitchen sink faucet and is good for washing clothes, even though it is 10 per cent heavier than ordinary water, and far denser than sea water. And its discovery is declared to be of tremendous importance for it challenges and may upset the existing international standard of weights and measures.

The new water, like common water, is composed of one atom of oxygen and two atoms of hydrogen, but the atoms of hydrogen belong to a new class of atoms known as "isotopes." They are twice as heavy as ordinary atoms of hydrogen, having an atomic weight of 2 instead of 1.

Dean Lewis explained that heavy water containing the isotope of hydrogen is present in ordinary water in minute quantities which may vary, and that as a result this injects uncertainty into the standards of weights and measures which depend upon the constancy of the weight of water at a specific temperature.

If one were to substitute the new water for the old, the kilogram would weigh 100 grams more than it should, and the liter would contain 100 less cubic centimeters than it should, it was announced. The "heavy water" just discovered cannot be distinguished from ordinary water by any known chemical test.

Still heavier water may be obtained in the future because oxygen has two isotopes of atomic weight 17 and 18, instead of 16. If water made up of the isotope of hydrogen and the heaviest isotope of oxygen could be concentrated it would weigh 20 per cent more than ordinary water. Dean Lewis has already succeeded in concentrating small amounts of these isotopes of oxygen.

The atom of the hydrogen isotope was first detected a year ago. Its atomic spectrum is identical with that of ordinary hydrogen except that in a powerful spectroscope each spectral line is shifted by a barely perceptible amount.

A water made up of the heaviest oxygen isotope and the isotope of hydrogen would have a greater density and consequently a greater buoyancy than the water of Great Salt Lake, it is declared.

Japan Tries to Force Last Gate in Wall

TOKYO, March 7 (AP)—A Rengo (Japanese) News Agency dispatch said a battle has begun at Koupeikow, a passage through the Great Wall between Jehol and Peiping, where China's defeated army has formed a new line of defense.

All other passes through the Great Wall have been captured by the Japanese, reports from the front said.

Gen. Tadashi Kawahara's 16th Brigade attacked the town of Sanchienfang, about 12 miles northeast of Koupeikow. The Chinese resisted stubbornly, but were driven back and the town occupied.

The main body of Lieut.-Gen. Yoshikazu Nishi's division, occupying Jehol City, and airplanes from the Japanese military base at Chinchow, Manchcuria, were sent to aid the Kawahara brigade, a Chinchow dispatch said.

Koupeikow, 65 miles northeast of Peiping and 50 miles southwest of Jehol City, is on the old imperial highway between those two points. Jehol City was the summer residence of the old Manchu emperors at Peiping.

Turning from the conquest of Jehol, the Japanese troops are engaged in establishing the Great Wall of China as the new southern defense line for the State of Manchoukuo, of which Jehol is to be a part.

Zangara to Face Court

MIAMI, Fla., March 7 (AP)—Arraignment of Giuseppe Zangara on charges of the murder of Mayor Anton J. Cermak of Chicago was set for 9 a. m., Thursday.

Futile Coup in Greece Laid To Fear of Monarchy's Return

Ally of Venizelos Declared Martial Law When Venerable Cretan Statesman Lost Control of Chamber to Royalist Leader

Special to The Christian Science Monitor via Press Wireless

ATHENS, March 7—Fear that the monarchy would be restored is understood to lie behind the sudden short-lived coup d'état executed yesterday morning by Gen. Nicholas Plastiras, ally of Mr. Eleutherios Venizelos, when it was learned that the Republican bloc under Mr. Venizelos, Mr. George Cafandaris and Mr. Alexander Papanastassiou had been defeated by Mr. Panayoti Tsaldaris, former Premier and Royalist leader, who gained a majority of 24 in Sunday's general election for the Chamber of Deputies.

General Plastiras, who headed the revolution of 1922, which led to the abdication of King Constantine, began by seizing the Ministry of War, contrary, it is said, to the advice of Mr. Venizelos; then issued a proclamation of martial law accompanied by a statement that he had decided to institute a military dictatorship as the parliamentary government had failed to give the country a stable administration. At the time of his coup d'état General Plastiras held no official position.

President Zaimis immediately started negotiations with Mr. Tsaldaris, Mr. Venizelos and General Plastiras as the result of which an interim Cabinet was formed under General Othonaios, composed partly of officers and partly of civilians. On being satisfied that the republic was in no immediate danger General Plastiras handed over power to the new Cabinet which will hold office until the Chamber meets. The Premier has ordered the arrest of General Plastiras.

The defeat of Mr. Venizelos came as a surprise to observers here. His group was heavily defeated in old Greece, obtaining only one seat in the Peloponnesus and none in Athens. Only new Greece, particularly Macedonia, where refugees from Asia Minor were settled, remained faithful to the Cretan statesman.

The Tsaldaris program which the electorate indorsed included balancing the budget by strict economy without an increase in taxation, reducing the adverse balance of trade, improving road and rail communications and instituting state monopolies in certain articles. He accepted the main lines of Venizelist foreign policy, including the pact of friendship with Turkey, and though monarchist by conviction, refrained from making the question of abolishing the republic an issue at the election.

Yesterday Athens passed moments of great anxiety and commotion, but happily things calmed last night. An official declaration says popular liberties which were suppressed had been reëstablished wholly.

Efforts were made yesterday to persuade Mr. Tsaldaris to form a coalition or national government under his premiership but he refused on the grounds that with 135 seats against 111 for Mr. Venizelos he holds a substantial working majority in the new Chamber.

Transit of Arms Through Chile Is Vexing Continent

South American Countries Raise Question of Moral Responsibility

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SANTIAGO, Chile—The delicate question of the moral responsibility of Chile in permitting armaments purchased abroad to traverse Chilean territory in the north on their way to Bolivia, that country being informally in a state of war, has been giving rise to discussion throughout South America.

Arms for the Bolivian Government are usually discharged at the port of Arica and carried over the international railroad to La Paz. This railroad was constructed by Chile in conformity with the terms of the 1904 treaty, the terms of which and also of the 1929 memorandum, according to the Chilean Government, give complete liberty to this country regarding transit of arms. Nevertheless, permission never has been refused for shipment, though the Santiago Government invariably accompanies each permit with the declaration that "this must not be regarded as a precedent."

The Chilean attitude seems to have displeased both belligerents and has occasioned anxiety in most Pan-American circles, where the danger of other powers becoming involved in the two conflicts on the southern continent is well realized. Bolivia has sent a note to Chile stating that the existing agreements, as translated into practice, prove its definite right to free communication and transportation to and from the Pacific Ocean, and that a precedent had already been established. It made it plain that it would be annoyed at any unilateral denunciation of the established practice.

Paraguay, on the other hand, hopes to force Chile's hand by a declaration of war on Bolivia, realizing that the more it can complicate other powers, the more its resistance to the Bolivians will be strengthened.

War Declaration Approved By Paraguayan Chamber

ASCUNCION, Paraguay, March 7 (AP)—The Chamber of Deputies has unanimously approved a formal declaration of war against Bolivia in the Gran Chaco border warfare.

The Senate previously had given its assent to the proposal. For months Bolivia and Paraguay have fought over the Gran Chaco, with many casualties on both sides.

Mississippi Sales Tax Called Success

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

UNIVERSITY, Miss.—Mississippi's 2 per cent general sales tax "has justified itself, at least as an emergency measure."

This is the conclusion drawn after a detailed investigation and study conducted by the school of commerce and business of the University of Mississippi which involved all statistical information on the tax available and interviews with 900 business men of every category in 58 Mississippi cities and towns.

The university investigators reported that 385 merchants were of the opinion that the new tax had not lessened the volume of retail sales, that 135 held contrary views and 53 were undecided. A check of the Memphis and New Orleans trade centers revealed that no lines were able to attribute an increased business from Mississippi to the tax save in the instance of automobile dealers.

Dry Funds Pool Sought in Fight Against Repeal

Church Conference Urges United Forces and Common War Chest

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, March 7—A call to all dry organizations to pool their funds in a common war chest and mobilize their forces under direction of a united leadership was the opening gun as the national temperance conference of 37 churches, opened here today to plan for defense of prohibition in the state conventions to be held in pursuance of the act of the last Congress.

Immediately following the close of the two-day church convention professional dry organizations also will convene here to determine their course of action. Hope of the church leaders is that the professional organizations will accept the call to common action and join forces under a committee to be appointed by the churches.

The call for joint action and a single prohibition war chest was part of the group of resolutions submitted to the conference for its consideration. In addition the resolutions recommended that dry forces seek to have the state conventions set up on a basis of the same representation used in the state legislatures, that the issues be clearly joined with only one candidate on each side in each district, that delegates to the conventions

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Drys in California Unite Against Repeal

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES—Dry organizations throughout California are quietly marshaling their forces for a vigorous campaign against ratification of the prohibition repeal resolution passed by both houses of Congress recently.

The first steps to be taken have not been decided upon, but it is generally agreed that the most important of them must be an attempt to coördinate every vestige of dry strength in a united effort to combat the threat of a wet convention.

A movement to unite the dry votes of the two major political partes was started recently at a mass meeting held in the Trinity Methodist Church under the auspices of the Prohibition Party central committee here. An appeal for 25,000,000 voters to stand behind the dry cause is planned throughout the nation.

A survey of the five major dry organizations here shows that each of them is busy with plans for advancing the cause of prohibition, and has either begun a campaign or will do so shortly.

Spain Ambassadorship To Journalist Reported

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, March 7—Mr. Claude G. Bowers, Democratic keynoter at the 1928 convention, editorial writer and historian specializing in American politics in the last century, has been offered and has accepted the post of Ambassador to Spain, according to an authoritative report here.

Mr. Bowers, a Hoosier, joins several other newspaper men scheduled for high diplomatic appointments of President Roosevelt. His daily writing, first with the New York World and later in the Hearst press, has been for several years among the most forceful and effective of Democratic political literature.

Congress Ready To Take Orders From Roosevelt

United Support of Democrats on Social Problems Made Clear

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, March 7—Congress is prepared to take orders from the new President and when the orders are given they will be obeyed. That is the fundamental fact of the new legislative situation, with the old lame duck Congress gone for good, and the new Congress scheduled to assemble day after tomorrow.

Democratic Senators have agreed by an almost unanimous vote to bind themselves by a simple majority vote in party caucus. Since Mr. Roosevelt, at any time, will be able to get a majority in caucus, this means in effect that he will have the united support of the Democrats in the Senate for all his social problems. The Democrats have a majority in the Senate.

So the party action taken yesterday is virtually a blank check, already indorsed, handed to the new Executive to fill out as he sees fit.

The revival of the caucus plan in the Senate means that members bind themselves in advance to cast their votes en bloc. The vote by which the group decided that a simple majority of the caucus should bind all members was taken, 50 to 3.

In the House, it is pointed out, a far less drastic rule prevails—a party caucus is bound there only by a two-thirds vote. Meanwhile, the House also was preparing to uphold the President's hand. The Democrats meet tomorrow to name committee assignments in advance so that the way will be cleared for quick emergency action next day.

A docile Congress is ready to "eat out of the President's hand," in the words of an old-time observer here. Senator Joseph T. Robinson (D.) of Arkansas, majority leader, said he expected no trouble over emergency legislation, but he was not so sure that sharp differences would not occur when it came time to frame banking legislation.

"I am not advised it is expected that a reorganization of the general banking system will be attempted in connection with the emergency measures referred to.

"It may be possible that following disposition of the emergency banking situation a recess of the Congress may be taken to provide a brief time for the preparation of measures to effect a more general program for the extraordinary session," he said.

Low Crime Record During Bank Crisis Reported in Boston

Disorderly persons and those suspected of having police records are being cleared off Boston streets with unusual dispatch, since the bank holiday, with the result that Boston's police roster shows crime to be below normal at present.

This orderliness was ascribed today by Mr. Eugene C. Hultman, police commissioner, to the prompt mobilization of intensive police protection. There were 50 or 60 officers patrolling the streets last night for idle disorderly characters or for persons with a known criminal record. None was picked up.

The police program for averting trouble is to bring in all suspicious persons, to set an excessively high bail and if possible to have the trial continued until the banks are reopened. To this end Judge Albert F. Hayden of the Roxbury Court set bail of $5000 against each of six men arrested over the week-end as suspicious characters. None of the defendants could furnish bail. At the request of Mr. William Bonner, police inspector, Judge Hayden granted a week's continuance of their hearings and added two days besides bringing the trial to March 15.

As extra precautions the police are guarding stores, banks and other establishments having large stores of funds. Every bank with a night safe deposit slot has a policeman on guard in front of the structure; at police headquarters a detail of 27 men, heavily armed, have been held on call, to meet any emergency. All cruising motorcars have been ordered onto the streets to arrest any person known to have a criminal record.

Banks Allowed to Reopen To Meet Day-to-Day Needs But Not to Pay Out Gold

Things the Banks Can Do

By the Associated Press

Washington, March 7

UNDER regulations issued by Mr. William H. Woodin, Secretary of the Treasury, banks are permitted to exercise the following functions:

1. Handle drafts or other documents in connection with shipment, transportation or delivery of food or feed products.
2. Accept payments on account of or in settlement of obligations due them by their customers.
3. Make change.
4. Allow customers free access to safety deposit boxes.
5. Cash checks drawn on the Treasury of the United States, on the condition that no gold or gold certificates be paid out.
6. Return without restriction all cash, checks and other items delivered for deposit or collection after the last closing of business hours and which have not been entered on the banks' books.
7. Pay out without restriction new deposits made in special "trust fund accounts," on the condition that no gold shall be paid out.
8. Complete settlement for checks charged to accounts on or before March 4, provided the completion does not involve payment of money or currency.
9. Return to customers documents and securities held for safekeeping.
10. Exercise usual banking functions to provide for absolutely necessary needs of communities for food, medicine, relief of distress, pay rolls and expenditures to maintain employment.
11. Deposit collateral in the United States to secure advances to branches in foreign countries.
12. Clearing house associations conditionally authorized to issue certificates against sound assets of banking institutions, but not before Friday. Authorization revokable at discretion of Secretary of the Treasury.

Boston Business Is Moving Along With Confidence

Hoarded Money Coming Into Light and Retailers Report Good Trade

Public confidence is being restored in Boston by the loosening of restrictions by the banks. Retail stores generally report good business today. Hoarded money is coming to light in quantities. One store alone has taken in $112 in gold coin since Saturday. Large quantities of old-style greenbacks that had been laid aside as souvenirs or hoarded are being put into circulation.

Groceries are selling freely as many people start investing what ready money they have in foods. Department and specialty stores are accepting post office money orders and American Express checks in payment for merchandise, although they continue to refuse all other checks, in line with the regulations adopted Saturday by the retail trade board of the Boston Chamber of Commerce.

Mr. P. A. O'Connell, president of E. T. Slattery Company, and acting president of the retail trade board, in an interview today said that conditions were improving and that business was fully as good as that of last Friday.

"We are ordering essential things and keeping our stocks reasonably complete," he said. "The first need is complete confidence in our Government. We are going to have national legislation, which I believe will greatly improve confidence in the banks of the United States. Rather than having 48 individual state banking laws, we will have one uniform federal banking law.

"Pay rolls will be met with the cash taken in at the store. There is no evidence of any shortage. Should any shortage of cash materialize, however, the first to be paid will be those employees having dependents; next, those who live alone and have no other source of income; and last, the executives."

The retail stores have definitely decided against the issue of individual or personal store scrip. They will use clearing house scrip or any other form of currency that is universally adopted.

Considerable misunderstanding prevailed today as to the restricted openings of the banks. The national

(Continued on Page 3, Column 5)

Family Sugar Bowls Give Up Gold And Old-Type Bills in Money Shortage

Gold pieces and the now old-fashioned large size bills minced forth shyly today in Massachusetts from cracked sugar bowls, and the other orthodox "savings" places, to join the parade of currency put to practical use, which is what the Administration hoped for, as a balance to the bank holiday now in effect generally throughout the country.

Banks opened this morning to make little bills out of big ones and to give people access to the contents of their safety deposit boxes. Neighborhood merchants thought up new ways to extend emergency credit to their customer friends.

Youngsters invented mild forms of Shylockery to practice on their parents, in case the parents were currency-shy, and the youngsters possessed in their private caches all the immediate cash visible on the horizon pending the ending of the bank holiday.

Incidents which illustrate what can happen to a people suddenly cut off from their supplies of ready cash—even if they are not accustomed to any considerable sums at one time—continued to be chalked up.

Energetic students at Boston University, faced with the not inconsiderable event of an intersorority dance scheduled for all Greek-letter society members for Friday evening, sent out word hastily that checks would be accepted for tickets.

The public trustees of the Eastern Massachusetts Street Railway announced that in 20 cities and 52 towns affected by its system, local managers would deliver to all reputable business houses a written order for any number of reduced rate tickets and weekly passes to accommodate customers and employees, pay to be made when the banks reopen.

The Boston & Albany Railroad has instructed its agents to accept checks and drafts as usual for freight charges and, upon satisfactory identification, agents can accept checks for tickets, too. The Boston & Maine is using discretion in "individual cases" of such need for credit and the New Haven is acting in consonance with the Boston & Albany.

London Declares Roosevelt Action Bars World Panic

Urgent Dollar Demands Being Met as a Moral Obligation

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, March 7—The candid courage of President Roosevelt's inaugural speech, and his sweeping action yesterday to afford breathing space for remedies, have met with eager response in Britain.

London thinks suspending all dealing in dollar exchange has prevented any possibility of panic developing on this side of the Atlantic. All urgent demands for dollars are being met here upon their merits so that no bona fide visitors from the United States shall be embarrassed. London hotels, banks and tourist agencies are all cooperating. The position as regards individuals is summed up by a leading British banker, who says:

"When we went off the gold standard, New York banks went on paying out to English visitors. We take the view that we are morally bound to do the same."

Similar cooperation is also being arranged upon a wider scale, and Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, the Premier, and other cabinet ministers are in consultation with treasury experts upon this question.

As regards the form such cooperation can take, it is recalled that enormous dollar credits were granted by Federal Reserve banks to Britain in 1931, when the financial crisis occurred here, and the general view is expressed that this neighborly action can now be reciprocated advantageously to everybody. It is also suggested that on similar terms, France should be willing to participate.

Sir Walter Layton says: "So far, the American man-in-the-street has been frightened about his bank, not about his dollar. Otherwise, he wouldn't have hoarded dollars."

The only stock market quotations at all considerably affected here so far have been those of gold mining companies. Even these have gone down fractionally only, the view taken by British investors being not that gold is in any danger of sensational permanent collapse, but that special advantages hitherto conferred upon this industry by the relative cheapness of sterling in South Africa and Australia may disappear with the ultimate introduction of more stable international exchanges.

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Things Present

The last contribution in the Letters to the Monitor on the Editorial page and the second editorial should give cinema producers something to ponder.

Whatever may be said for or against the industrialization of Russia, the reader has only to compare two pictures on the Home Building and Gardening page to draw some sort of conclusion.

The eighth article in the "Advertising—and You" series appears on the Educational page.

Another Guess-O-Jig awaits the puzzle fans on the inside back page.

And Things to Come

The achievements of the individuals Mr. Roosevelt has selected for his Cabinet are to be summarized in a series of 10 illustrated articles, beginning tomorrow.

Wednesday brings a Women's Activities—Home Making page, the weekly Aviation Column, Mr. Abbot's "Watching the World Go By," another adventure with the well-known Mr. Scroggins, and more Pict-O-Grams.

Can Give Cash for Meeting Pay Rolls, Relief, and to Make Change

Dark Sky Already Glows With Light

Federal and State Officials Busy on Rules for Issues of Scrip—States Act

The United States is fast finding its financial feet.

Federal and state governments have already eased the bank situation, and in some cities scrip to augment frozen deposits has been put into circulation.

Federal Treasury officials have put emergency bank rules into effect. Banks are open for making change. They can receive deposits and all deposits made subsequent to the moratorium are subject to 100 per cent withdrawal.

Emergency withdrawals for meeting pay rolls are authorized. In some cases, especially with retail stores, cash taken in will be used for this purpose and several banks opened today to meet this contingency.

Issuance of federal scrip has been decided against. This will be left to communities through clearing house associations. Various forms will be used. In general, the scrip will represent to a certain percentage the liquid deposits of banks.

It will look much like present bills and be interchangeable with them. As the stringency eases, the scrip will gradually be withdrawn from circulation and eventually disappear.

The embargo on gold will hasten financial recovery. Much depends on getting private hoarders to put their hoardings into circulation.

Canada, through its Minister of Revenue, has decided to accept the United States dollar at par during the banking stringency.

In New York the Legislature has empowered Gov. Herbert H. Lehman to set up a corporation to undertake the issuance of scrip. Extraordinary powers were also granted state banking officials.

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, March 7—New regulations opening national and state banks to meet essential needs of individual communities were promulgated today by Mr. William H. Woodin, Secretary of the Treasury, with provisions governing the issuance of scrip.

The door to America's banks which already last night was pushed ajar by Treasury regulations, swung open today to permit a bank within its own discretion to function "to meet the needs of its community for food, medicine, other necessities of life, for the relief of distress, for the payment of usual salaries and wages, for necessary current expenditures for the purpose of maintaining employment, and for other similar essential purposes."

This relaxation, it is seen, virtually brings the bank holiday to an end in so far as it was a check on the nation's legitimate requirements, provided local bankers use the powers they are now granted.

Through this procedure, no gold or gold certificates are to be paid out, and each banking institution and its directors and officers will be held strictly accountable for faithful compliance with the spirit and purpose as well as the letter of this regulation.

Thus, dependent on local banking conditions, the country is assured that its immediate day-to-day needs will be met. But the rigid insistence that bank officials shall scrutinize each case, and faithfully live up to the intent of the bank holiday to prevent hoarding and consequent drains, is regarded as a necessary and probably adequate safeguard.

Rules Regulating Scrip

Regulations covering the issuance of scrip in the form of clearing house certificates were also promulgated. Such paper may be issued by clearing house associations and other associations "organized to provide an adequately secured medium of temporary exchange" against sound assets of banking institutions, deliverable to creditors and depositors "on a pro rata basis."

None, however, may be issued before Friday, March 10, without special permission of the Secretary of the Treasury. Even then, this permission, it is specifically stated, may be revoked "in the event that a national plan to meet the existing emergency is proposed by the Secretary of Treasury if in his opinion the success of such plan would be inconsistent with the operation of the certificate plan."

With the regulation opening banks for essential purposes is very sweeping, it was preceded by other important privileges as follows:

Acting by emergency decree, Mr. William H. Woodin, Secretary of the Treasury, permitted resumption of banking activity on the following lines:

To pay out currency and do other banking business essential to providing the nation its food supply.

To allow customers free access to safety deposit boxes (in order to lead hoarded funds out into general circulation or new deposit).

To receive and pay out new deposits.

To cash United States Govern-

(Continued on Page 2, Column 4)

Roosevelt Tells Governors of His Bank Safeguards

Seeks to Guarantee New Deposits Subject to Full Withdrawal

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, March 7 — How the Federal Government plans to place its guarantee behind any new deposits made in recognized banks was explained by President Roosevelt to state governors here yesterday as their specially convoked meeting voted resolutions of firm and cooperative support to the Federal Executive.

The President proposed, through the Treasury Department, to authorize the banks to open accounts with money which could be withdrawn at any time. This money is to be made safe in one of three ways. Either it will be kept in cash, deposited in the Federal Reserve Bank, or used to purchase government bonds, which, in Mr. Roosevelt's opinion, are as good as cash.

After providing the governors with this explanation of how he proposes to restore the confidence of the public in banking institutions, the President then devoted the balance of his 35-minute address to the topics he had mentioned in his invitation to the conference.

Governors of 25 states attended the conference and 12 others sent their representatives. All, including the three Republican Governors of New Hampshire, Delaware and Pennsylvania, voted the resolution expressing full confidence and faith in the Roosevelt program for economic and financial rehabilitation.

Roosevelt's Address

The text of President Roosevelt's address before the Governors' conference follows:

I have been so occupied since noon on Saturday that I have not had any chance to prepare any formal remarks.

I start off by saying to the Governors and their representatives—and as a Governor myself for the past four years, I am on somewhat intimate terms with the duties of Governors and also with the rights and duties of states—the country needs coöperation between the states and the Federal Government. I think this has been well demonstrated by the events of the past 48 hours.

The states acted with remarkable promptitude in preventing a panic at a time when it might have developed. The situation, however, did get to the point yesterday, where some kind of uniform action seemed necessary and as you know resulted in two things—the calling of a special session of Congress for Thursday and secondly, a proclamation to take care of immediate emergency between now and Thursday.

War Statute Proved Valuable

In that proclamation there were four or five main objectives. The first one was to prevent the withdrawal of any further gold and currency. The old war statute of 1917 had not been repealed and we used it. It was an exceedingly useful instrument. The second objective was to provide some form of circulating medium for the country in addition to the outstanding currency, because a large part had been put into hiding. I have confidence the public will accept that circulating medium.

We should provide some method by which banking can go on with new cash coming in. It is proposed through the Treasury Department that every bank will be authorized to open new accounts, and the money so deposited in the new accounts can be withdrawn at any time. The only way in which that mony can be kept absolutely safe beyond peradventure of doubt is by using methods to keep it safe—first keeping the money in cash the way it is put in; secondly, depositing it in the Federal Reserve bank, and third, purchasing government bonds with it.

Recognized government bonds are as safe as government currency. They have the same credit back of them. And, therefore, if we can persuade people all through the country, when their salary checks come in, to deposit them in new accounts, which new accounts will be held in trust, and the money kept in one of the new forms I have mentioned, we will have made progress.

All I can say is I am very grateful for what the states have done in this emergency and we want if possible to have a general banking situation, that is to say, covering national banks and state banks, as uniform as possible throughout the country and at the same time we want to coöperate with all of the states in bringing about that uniformity. I have no desire to have this matter centralized down here in Washington any more than we can help. I don't believe there is much more to say about banking.

The letter that I sent you took up several matters:

Conflicting taxation between federal and state governments. Every one of you have been seeking methods to find new sources of taxation. It has been natural and human to expect that the Federal Government should try to find some method of raising revenue.

A second question relates to federal aid in unemployment relief. The Federal Government, of course, does have to prevent anybody from starving but the Federal Government should not be called upon to exercise that duty until other agencies fail.

First Duty Rests on Local Areas

The primary duty is that of the locality, the city, county, town—if they fail and cannot raise enough to meet the needs, the next responsibility is on the states and they have to do all they can, and if it is proven that they cannot do any more and the funds are still insufficient, it is the duty of the Federal Government to step in.

We come to the question of coördinating work. It is very difficult to know in the Federal Government what states are doing well for unemployment relief and what states are not, and it is my thought that I can create some kind of central relief agency which will be a fact-finding body, which will coördinate the work of states, and act as a clearing house for the relief of the nation. I hope to get that set up in the next two or three weeks.

The third proposition, the reorganizing and consolidation of local government to reduce the taxation cost. That is your problem and it has been my problem for the past four years.

And there is the question of mortgage foreclosures, especially on farm land and also on small homes. There again we haven't a national policy. Some of the states are doing it one way and another state is doing it another way. Some states and some localities are closing their eyes to existing laws and do not have any foreclosures. As yet we have no national policy for it but I believe we can have one.

Banks Open Under Limitations To Ease Situation in Business

(Continued from Page 1)

ment checks, provided no gold is paid out for them.

To accept payment of accounts due or payable at the bank.

To make change, without paying out gold.

To pay out deposits whose repayment had been promised by local authorities in separate sections during closures of the last few weeks.

No National Form of Scrip

With these regulations considerably easing the banking stringency, Treasury officials concentrated their full attention on the problem of scrip. Despite considerable pressure for a national scrip, this development appeared to be definitely ruled out.

Instead, after a final conference with President Roosevelt last night, it appears to be decided to limit issuance of scrip to local clearing houses, to be backed by the liquid deposits of banks in the separate states.

Such scrip, however, may well be interchangeable to a considerable degree, although the exact means of making this facile has not yet been disclosed.

And the utmost effort will be made to keep the scrip uniform nationally, to facilitate its exchange. Large bank-note printing houses throughout the country were busy printing the scrip. Information respecting this emergency currency is being given to the Treasury and to President Roosevelt by the man who introduced it during the 1907 panic, Mr. George W. Davison, president of the Hanover Bank & Trust Company of New York.

Will Look Like Present Bills

The new money, according to scrip authorities, will probably look a good deal like present currency, and of the same size. It may be issued in denominations from $10 to $50, and, of course, may have great local differences, despite the effort to keep it nationally uniform.

Any bank wishing this paper will deposit securities with its local clearing house to the amount requested. Receiving the scrip it will pay out the currency to depositors, perhaps only to a percentage of their deposits.

The scrip paid out by the bank then becomes legal money. It can apparently be used in all transactions. Since no tokens under $1 will probably be issued, small change will be paid for the low scrip notes. Theoretically, the money will be interchangeable with present bank notes. Within the course of a few months, it is expected, the scrip will pass from circulation.

Pending completion of the scrip plans, news of many ingenious and practical methods of getting along reach Washington from all parts of the country. Credit accounts are naturally in wide use. But stores, transportation lines, amusement houses, etc., are widely issuing their own scrip, which so far is merely an extended form of credit.

In Washington, some hotels issue scrip books good for taxicab rides to their patrons. Movie houses issue scrip books. The local street car lines offer to advance any number of tokens to reputable business firms, which in turn can distribute them to their employees.

By a thousand such devices the national shortage of cash is being dexterously met. Of course, such methods may not extend so satisfactorily to the larger transactions if credit machinery breaks down. But here the Treasury regulation permitting free payments for food shipments bridges one gap. Another ruling by the Interstate Commerce Commission that the bank holiday is "legal" in the sense that freight bills are not collectible, is designed to permit movement of shipments of all kinds.

Treasury officials were still working almost literally 24 hours a day to formulate liberalizing regulations. Many more are expected to be ready within the course of the next day, as well as plans for drawing together without nationalizing the scrip system.

From every quarter, warm assurances of support poured in on President Roosevelt and Mr. Woodin. Bankers, business leaders, officials all over the country assured the Chief Executive of their coöperation.

Seeks Blanket Power

One impressive group under chairmanship of Rear Admiral Richard E. Byrd petitioned the assembled governors to proclaim in their respective states an appeal to Congress to give immediately to President Roosevelt authority to take such steps as will "guarantee economic stability, restore confidence, and thereby relieve unemployment and widespread distress."

This coalition committee included a broad cross-section of the nation's leaders, from Mr. Alfred E. Smith and Mr. Newton D. Baker to Mr. Henry G. Harriman, president of the United States Chamber of Commerce, Cardinal Mundelein, farm and labor leaders, Dr. Harry Emerson Fosdick, Rabbi Stephen I. Wise, and Mr. Walter Lippman.

As these appeals to Congress were being echoed on Capitol Hill, a strong tendency appeared to have the legislature speedily adjourn after passing legislation "legalizing" President Roosevelt's emergency action and giving him authority for the future.

But it is recognized that the present holiday is but a stop gap which must be supplemented at the earliest possible moment by constructive legislation, whether passed by Congress or in effect promulgated by executive decree.

The President has not yet indicated his preference for congressional action, and his views are likely to be decisive.

Knotty Points Come Up

An indication of the magnitude of the task confronting executive and Treasury officials is shown as the Secretary of the Treasury talks freely twice daily to the press. Such knotty points, for instance, as to whether scrip could be exchanged for postage stamps, and thus apparently be very speedily converted back into government currency, were thrown at him for decision.

On such queries, the Secretary pleads for more time to formulate his answer. Last night midwestern newspaper men, who had been pressed by their papers for answer on the question of paying out bank deposits received previously under pledge of free repayment in states where holidays went earlier into effect, secured a special ruling after their queries had brought the problem pointedly to the Secretary's attention.

With the New York Clearing House certificate system of scrip expected to guide the country, naturally officials from that center are in close touch with the Treasury. As early as yesterday morning, the New York City system was ready for action, so rapid was work in the emergency.

The entire machinery of executive government has been concentrated on the banking problem here to the practical exclusion of all else. That no breakdown has occurred, though the responsible heads are but a few hours in office, is both a tribute to the flexibility of the system and to the loyalty and ability of out-going officials and permanent staffs. All are cooperating in the national crisis.

Woodin Issues Regulations

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 7—The full texts of banking regulations issued by Mr. William H. Woodin, Secretary of the Treasury, follow:

Any banking institution may handle and collect drafts or other documents in connection with the shipment, transportation or delivery of food or feed products, may pay out or permit the withdrawal of such amounts of currency as shall be necessary in the judgment of such banking institution in connection with such shipment, transportation or delivery of food or feed products and may perform such other banking functions as may be essential to the shipment, transportation or delivery of food or feed products, provided, however, that no banking institution shall pay out or permit the withdrawal of any gold or gold certificates.

Free Access to Deposit Boxes

All banking institutions may allow their customers free access to the safety deposit boxes and safes rented to such customers.

All banking institutions may upon request return intact without restriction all cash, checks, other items delivered for deposit or collection which were received after the last closing of business hours and have not been entered upon the books of such banking institution.

All banking institutions may continue, in accordance with usual practice, to cash checks drawn on the Treasurer of the United States, provided that no gold or gold certificates shall be paid out.

Any banking institution may accept payments in cash or any other form acceptable to it on account or in settlement of obligations payable at or to such institution.

To Get Full Payment

Deposits heretofore received by any banking institution pursuant to agreement or legislative authority providing for segregation and for repayment without restriction may be paid on demand. Any banking institution which was lawfully engaged in the business of receiving deposits prior to March 6, 1933, may create special trust accounts for the receipt of new deposits, which shall be subject to withdrawal on demand without any restriction or limitation, and shall be kept separately in cash or on deposit in Federal Reserve Banks or invested in obligations of the United States. Federal Reserve Banks may open special accounts on their books for their member banks, and temporarily for non-member banks, and may receive in such special accounts the proceeds of new deposits received by such banking institutions.

In making deposits with the Federal Reserve Bank pursuant to this regulation, the depositing bank shall in the case of each deposit indicate to the Federal Reserve Bank by symbol or otherwise that the funds so deposited represent new deposits made under this regulation. Upon receipt of such deposits such Federal Reserve Bank shall credit the same in the special account of the depositing bank herein provided for and shall hold the same solely for repayment to such bank.

New Deposits Unrestricted

Federal Reserve Banks shall permit the withdrawal of any part or all of such new deposits by the depositing bank without restriction provided that the depositing bank shall in such order or request for withdrawal indicate to the Federal Reserve Bank by symbol or otherwise that such withdrawal is to be made from such special account, provided, however, that no banking institution shall pay out or permit the withdrawal of any gold or gold certificates.

The Secretary of the Treasury has authorized all Federal Reserve Banks and all other banking institutions to make change by the exchange of currency and/or coin of various denominations for an exactly equal amount of currency and/or coin of other denominations, but no gold or gold certificates shall be paid out in making change.

New York Bill Sets Up Corporation to Issue Scrip for State Use

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, March 7—Legislation providing for the setting up of a state-wide corporation with power to issue certificates that will "serve the purpose of money and pass from hand-to-hand as such," is before the Legislature today under the sponsorship of Gov. Herbert H. Lehman.

Drafting of the bill was decided upon by the Governor about midnight last night, and the measure was sent to Albany by special messenger. Governor Lehman announced that the Treasury Department in Washington had approved the plan and that the corporation would be permitted to issue certificates against sound assets of banking institutions, which would pass the scrip on to creditors and depositors on a pro rata basis.

The Treasury Department approved the Lehman plan with the proviso that it might be revoked in the event a national plan to meet the emergency came from the Secretary of the Treasury today or tomorrow.

Ten New York banks opened their doors today to accept new deposits in trust, and to carry out the services permitted by the Secretary of the Treasury. These banks are the Manufacturers' Trust Company, the Central Hanover Bank & Trust Company, National City Bank, J. P. Morgan & Co., Bankers Trust Company, Corn Exchange Bank & Trust Company, the Bank of New York & Trust Company, First National Bank, Commercial National Bank & Trust Company and the Trust Company of North America. Their function, under Mr. Woodin's new permission, will be to meet the needs of the community for food and other necessities; to relieve distress, meet pay rolls and necessary current expenditures for maintaining employment and for other essential purposes. Other banks are expected to follow this lead.

Governor Lehman said that any banking institution in the State would be allowed to transfer its assets to the corporation and receive in exchange therefore certificates with which to pay its depositors, thus making credit state-wide.

"It will be possible to create such a corporation immediately," he continued. "The corporation will be subject to state control and complete supervision of the banking department. Its board of directors must be approved by the Governor and the general operations of the corporation must be in accordance with the regulations of the State Banking Board.

"Necessary safeguards have been provided to prevent an over-issue of certificates in excess of the amount actually needed by the communities of the State. Precautions have also been taken against the issuance of too large a percentage of certificates as compared with the assets of any single bank. These certificates will include very small denominations.

"In the event that the National Government evolves a plan to supply the needs of the public for money, the plan of this State can readily be absorbed into such a national undertaking."

While the Governor was drafting his plan for state-wide certificates, the Legislature, acting under an emergency message, unanimously passed three bills vesting dictatorial powers in the Governor, the State Banking Board and the State Superintendent of Insurance in connection with the conduct of banking and insurance in New York State during the emergency.

One of these measures empowers the Governor to issue rules and regulations governing these institutions, even to the extent of suspending operations of all, or part, of the state banking and insurance laws. All three of the measures were practically uniform in their sweeping grant of power and were enacted into law with a speed that indicated the willingness of both houses in a body to coöperate with the Governor in meeting the emergency.

Simultaneously, the Governor issued a proclamation extending the banking holiday from today when it would have expired under his original moratorium order, until March 9, thus making the bank closure here uniform with that ordered by the President throughout the nation.

A special committee of the stock exchange, named to deal with problems arising out of the suspension of trading, announced that the exchange would remain closed until further notice. Activity of the curb and commodity exchanges also is in abeyance.

The only banks open for deposits and full withdrawals in this State today are those of the Postal Savings System. Mr. John J. Kiely, postmaster for New York, said he had received directions from Mr. William T. S. Rollins, Director of Postal Savings in Washington, to continue the operation of the system during the banking holiday.

Mr. Joseph A. Broderick, state superintendent of banking, announced that in accordance with Mr. Woodin's proclamation, all banks in this State, including savings institutions, were authorized to open today to make change so that business might not be unduly handicapped. None of the banks would cash checks, Mr. Broderick said.

Meanwhile, arrangements for the issuance of clearing house scrip are going forward here, and it is expected that $250,000,000 in certificates from this source will be ready for distribution today or tomorrow. In some quarters it was said, however, that issuance might be delayed until Friday, pending the working out of a plan for a scrip system that would be national in scope.

Despite the dwindling of cash on hand for pay rolls and the ordinary purposes of business, New York City is taking the bank closure philosophically. Arrangements of all varieties to tide over the holiday were characterizing the emergency.

In high financial quarters it was learned that Governor Lehman's moratorium proclamation halted gold shipments abroad aggregating $3,000,000. Other shipments amounting to another $3,000,000 had, however, already been loaded aboard vessels bound for Europe and could not be stopped.

Canada Refuses to Cut Value of U. S. Dollar

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA, March 7—The United States dollar will be accepted in Canada at par during the period of the American bank holiday, it was announced last night by Mr. E. B. Ryckman, Minister of Revenue.

Earlier in the day officials of the National Revenue Department gave directions to customs officers along the border that the American dollar should be valued at $1.25 for customs purposes. Mr. Ryckman, in rescinding the departmental order, said:

"There is no reason why during the present emergency in the United States we should not accept their dollar at par of exchange for all customs purposes. The United States dollar will be so treated until such time as their banks resume business and exchange value of their dollar is officially quoted."

Dry Funds Pool Sought in Fight

(Continued from Page 1)

be elected at the general elections and that strict safeguards be provided against irregularities.

Bishop Edwin Holt Hughes, president of the Board of Temperance, Prohibition, and Public Morals of the Methodist Episcopal Church, sounded the keynote of the convention, laying stress on the same theme of unified action to oppose repeal in the state conventions and emphasizing the moral issue involved.

"The present crisis," he declared, "demands a real unity as the price of our success. We have been called primarily to unite in an effort to save and strengthen the Eighteenth Amendment. Unless here or elsewhere we achieve some form of working unity, our immediate cause is lost; and we shall have to start again the laborious processes by which we reached a long-confessed goal."

Indications of the probable willingness of some at least of the professional dry organizations to join forces with the church groups was seen in the attendance at the conference of most of the well-known professional dry leaders. The list included Mrs. Ella Boole, president of the W. C. T. U.; Dr. William Upshaw, prohibition candidate for President in the last election; Dr. F. Scott McBride, superintendent of the Anti-Saloon League; Dr. Clarence True Wilson, executive secretary of the Board of Temperance, Prohibition and Public Morals of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and Bishop James Cannon Jr., who holds the corresponding position in the Methodist Episcopal Church, South.

The resolutions submitted to the church conference, after a preamble declaring unalterable opposition to repeal, were as follows:

"That all prohibition and temperance organizations and all persons opposed to the liquor traffic unite in a nation-wide campaign under the direction of a committee to be appointed by this conference for the purpose of preventing the repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment.

"That the friends of this cause supply a united campaign fund to be administered by this committee in reaching the 40,000,000 voters of the United States with the facts involved in this stupendous issue.

"We recommend to the states that the historic method of representation universally used in state legislatures be employed in setting up the constitutional conventions. In keeping with our constitutional system, we favor the election of delegates from the legislative districts now established for the election of representatives to the lower houses of the legislatures. The issue should be squarely joined for or against repeal. Only one candidate should be presented by each side in each district so that no confusion will arise in the minds of the voters as to the issue before them. Nominations should not be made by political parties but the nominating system should permit the friends of prohibition to choose their own pledged and dependable candidates. We oppose holding conventions prior to the next general election for two reasons:

"(a) People do not go to the polls in as large number in special elections as in general elections.

"(b) The cost to the taxpayers of special elections under present conditions should be avoided.

"We especially urge that there be legislation to provide adequate safeguards against irregularities in the elections and that both sides be permitted to have watchers at the polls.

"We summon the friends of prohibition to the new faith and courage in this critical hour. We call upon the friends of the prohibition cause in America, both in and outside our churches, to organize by precincts, counties and states for the purpose of electing delegates pledged against repeal and to face this mighty issue in the faith that the complete destruction of the liquor traffic is the will of God for our country and for humanity."

The Editor's Puzzle

65

Of the 1000 votes cast, Jones got 450, Smith 350, and Roberts 200. Jones therefore had a plurality, not majority. Although not those of the men were perfectly well qualified for the office, and there was not much merit to choose between them, the winner was not deprived of his preference.

(Edited form of puzzle which appears on Daily Features page)

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Wife of President Presides at First Press Conference

Says Women's Part Same as Men's in Present Financial Crisis

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, March 7—Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt has been breaking old precedents and setting new ones just about as fast as her husband in her first three days at the White House.

Early office goers passing the White House about 8 a. m. yesterday saw her, hatless and coatless, briskly striding through the South Grounds of the White House. She was followed closely by her Scottish terrier Meggie.

Later she received in the Red Room more than 30 feminine members of the press corps who interviewed her and made arrangements for weekly press conferences each Monday at noon. Mrs. Roosevelt had planned to meet the group in her upstairs sitting room but explained that it was too much upset with unpacking for use this time.

Asked what prompted her to institute these meetings with the press which President's wives never before have had, Mrs. Roosevelt explained that she felt that newspaper women are important interpreters of public life and that if she could help them in their work, it was her duty to do it.

When the conversation turned on the condition of the country and the attitude women should take, Mrs. Roosevelt declared, "Woman's duty is exactly what man's duty is. The time is one which requires courage and common sense on everybody's part."

At 1 o'clock Mrs. Roosevelt was hostess to the visiting Governors and their wives at a buffet luncheon at the White House. The only other event on her program today was a tea given by a group of local newspaper men. In the meantime she aided with the unpacking of the goods which have arrived from New York and supervised the placing of various articles.

Mrs. Roosevelt on Saturday overlooked the custom of former White House hostesses in waiting upstairs until guests had assembled and then descending in state. She chose to be near the front door when the 60 or 70 relatives invited for dinner arrived. Moreover, she has announced that if she happens to be on the lower floor of the White House any time when sight-seers are being shown through she will stop and greet them.

Little five-year-Anna Eleanor Dall, nicknamed "Sistie," has been one of the chief greeters for the Roosevelts thus far. Saturday she sat on her great grandmother's lap in the reviewing stand and waved a small white-kid gloved hand to all those who paraded by. Yesterday she spent much time in a second-story window greeting in a similar manner the scores who strolled through the White House grounds in hopes of getting a glimpse of the new President or his family.

Mrs. Roosevelt indicated today that her husband would seek most of his entertainment in his own home. There may be some movies shown there, she said, but added, if he is as busy most of the time as he has been the last three days, there won't be much entertainment of any kind in the evening.

Relief Funds Drive Records Checked

As a result of the bank holiday, active canvassing for contributions to the Boston Emergency Relief Campaign was suspended yesterday, according to a statement made by Mr. Robert F. Herrick, general chairman of the campaign. The campaign, however, will be resumed when the present situation is clarified, he said.

Advantage will be taken of this time to recheck the records as to concerns and individuals who have done their share in meeting the emergency and conversely those who have not done their part, Mr. Herrick pointed out. "It is believed," he continued, "that everybody being in the same fix and the same position, as the result of the moratorium, will make many people much more liberal in the next few months than they have been inclined to be, due to keener appreciation of what those who are actually in need have to undergo."

In the meantime, the hockey game and ice carnival, scheduled for next Sunday at the Boston Garden, has been postponed, the date on which it probably will be held later this month to be announced next week. No postponement of the polo game between Harvard and the Canaries or the shooting tournament has been announced. The polo game will be held at the Commonwealth Armory March 15, while the shooting tournament is scheduled for March 12 at the Ox Bow Shooting Club. The proceeds of both events are pledged to the relief fund.

Boston Schools Report Unexpended Balance

An unexpended balance of $568,773.20 from the 1932 Boston school appropriation was reported in a final statement on the school expenditures presented to the Boston School Committee by Mr. Alexander M. Sullivan, business manager. The sum now is available for 1933 appropriation.

A total of $16,558,853.51 was spent for all school maintenance last year, the report said, $814,459.29 less than during 1931. With the expenditure of $2,924,751.37 by the Department of School Buildings for lands, plans and construction of school buildings, the expense total was $19,473,604.88.

Murray Shuts Oil Field

OKLAHOMA CITY, Okla., March 6 (AP)—An immediate military shutdown of the Oklahoma City oil field was ordered Saturday by Gov. W. H. Murray.

Budgets Reduced By Town Meetings In Massachusetts

Traditional New England economy was reflected sharply in town meetings held in scores of Massachusetts towns yesterday, when the voters further reduced budgets, scaled down salaries of town officers and slashed nearly all department appropriations except public welfare.

Included in the economy parade were Mashpee and Wareham, where salaries were cut 10 per cent. The former cut its budget $20,000, while Wareham voters made a reduction of $6000. Whitman voters cut appropriations below the Finance Committee's estimates. All town officers' salaries in Halifax were reduced 25 per cent, while in Wrentham all town officers, except selectmen, received a 10 per cent reduction.

In Rockland salaries were cut 2½ to 10 per cent, and in Abington 10 per cent. Ipswich adopted a budget $21,335 under last year's. The economy march continued into Bourne, where a 15 per cent expense reduction was made, with the result that the tax rate was reduced from $22.80 last year to $18. Sheffield cut salaries 10 per cent but adopted a larger budget than last year.

School appropriations were cut from $109,000 last year to $59,450 this year in Deerfield, which followed the example of several other towns. Its total budget was $18,000 below the 1932 figure. In Barre the board of public welfare was abolished and its duties turned over to the Board of Selectmen. In several towns upsets were scored in elections.

Motion Pictures

C Minus

"Wien, Du Stadt der Lieder" (Vienna, City of Song) a German film with music and without distinction, opened at the Fine Arts Theater yesterday. Whatever we may think of it as art, let us be grateful that so much of song and laughter holds the boards in this week of "legal holidays." Last evening a very large audience just packed up its troubles in its old kit bag and had a hilariously good time. "Things can't be so bad after all," people's faces seemed to say.

To the carping critic, seeking movies to devour, sitting in austere silence amid the general merriment, it was an inferior picture. The bubbles of Viennese effervescence were all boiled down to the solid German liquid. The heroine (Fräulein Charlotte Ander) smiled too unremittingly and wore an unbecoming, dowdy frock. The tenor hero (Herr Max Hansen of the Celtic face), caterwauled at the beginning but seemed to have taken further lessons in voice production before the end. The direction (by Herr Richard Oswald) was ploddingly matter of fact, unlit by a single ray of imagination; Herr Hans May's score as full of familiar quotations as Hamlet. And the story (Herr Ernst Neuback)! But read the synopsis. To fight it out on this line would take all summer.

But a movie reviewer's opinions are negligible, for good or ill. It is audiences that count. "Be not afraid of innocent joy!" M. L.

Springfield Federal Land Bank Granting Loans

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., March 7—The Federal Land Bank of Springfield is granting all applications for loans where the security is reasonably good, the authorities having firm faith in the future of agriculture in the Northeast, Mr. E. H. Thomson, president, told the officers of the National Farm Loan Associations of the first district, gathered here from eight states today.

Loans have been largely in the nature of refinancing mortgages already carried on farms. Fifty-eight per cent of the farms in the district are free from incumbrance, Mr. Thomson said, and only about 10 per cent of the owners of mortgaged farms are giving the mortgage holders any trouble. Collections at the land bank have been surprisingly good, he added.

Boettcher's Kidnapers Held in Jail at Denver

DENVER, Colo., March 7 (AP)—Two alleged members of the gang that kidnaped Mr. Charles Boettcher 2d, wealthy young broker, for $60,000 ransom, are behind jail bars, Chief of Police A. T. Clark announced today, and two other men who helped stage the abduction are known and their arrests are expected soon.

Chief Clark said the kidnapers' rendezvous where Mr. Boettcher was held more than two weeks had been located by authorities in the hills near Mitchell, S. D. The house is in an extremely isolated section many miles from the main highway, Chief Clark said, about 15 or 18 hours' drive by automobile from Denver.

Events Tonight

Longy School of Music: Open house lecture recital, "France Through Her Folk Songs," by Mme. Jean Blondel Allen, soprano, and Mme. L. J. A. Mercier, pianist, 44 Church Street, Cambridge, 8:15.

Harvard University: Organ recital by Mr. Clarence Watters of Trinity College, Hartford, Memorial Church, the Yard, 8:15.

Union Church: Address, "Rethinking Missions," by Dr. Alden H. Clark, missionary to India, 7:30.

Motor Truck Club: Dinner meeting, discussion of motortoruck legislation, Boston Chamber of Commerce, 6:30.

Men's Club, School of Fine Arts: Meeting, Mr. Joseph Colotti, guest of honor, school gallery, 8.

Faelten Pianoforte School: Student recital, Faelten Hall, 30 Huntington Avenue, 8.

Home Club, East Boston: Meeting, address, "What Is Happening in China," by Dr. Stanley Ross Fisher, clubhouse, 8.

Professional Women's Club: Meeting, "Lawyers' Night," Hotel Statler, 7:30.

Jewish Women's College Club: Meeting, motion pictures and other entertainment, Women's Republican Club, 48 Beacon Street, 7:30.

New England Ladies Hairdressers Association: Meeting, Copley-Plaza Hotel, 7:30.

Mary E. Curley School Center: Opening exercises and demonstrations, Center Street and Pershing Road, Jamaica Plain, 7:30 to 11:30.

Theaters

Plymouth—"When Ladies Meet," 8:30.
Majestic—"Cavalcade" (film), 8:30.
Copley—"The Red Mill," 8:30.
Fine Arts—"Vienna, City of Song" (film), 1:30, 3:30, 5:30, 7:30, 9:30.

Events Tomorrow

Boston Rotary Club: Luncheon meeting, aboard S. S. Franconia, Pier 3, East Boston, 12:15.

Children's Museum of Boston: Lectures, "The Land of Windmills," 9:30 and 11, and "Reptiles for Pets," 2:30; Clipping Club meeting, 3. Olmstead Park, Jamaica Plain. Open daily 9 to 5, Sundays 1:30 to 5.

Chevrolet Motor Company: Luncheon meeting, Copley-Plaza Hotel, 12:15.

Boston Museum of Fine Arts: Romanesque Art, Miss Maginnis, 11.

Lecture, "The Kemble Family: Sarah Siddons," by the Rev. Carroll Perry, home of Mrs. L. Carteret Penno, 238 Beacon Street, 3.

Faelten Pianoforte School: Student recital, Faelten Hall, 30 Huntington Avenue, 11:30.

New England Waterworks Association: Luncheon meeting, reading of papers, Hotel Brunswick, 1.

Harvard University: Lecture, "Baroque Architecture of Vienna," by Prof. Wilhelm Kohler, Renaissance Hall, Germanic Museum, 4. Open to public.

Berlitz School of Languages: Lecture in French on Paris and France in general, by M. Bloch, 140 Newbury Street, 4. Open to public.

Theaters

Majestic—"Cavalcade" (film), 2:30.
Fine Arts—"Vienna, City of Song" (film), 1:30, 3:30, 5:30, 7:30, 9:30.
Plymouth—"When Ladies Meet," 2:30.

Exhibitions

Museum of Fine Arts, Huntington Avenue—Admission free. Open weekdays, except Monday, 9 to 4. Sundays, 1 to 5. Free guidance in the galleries every day except Monday at 11 o'clock. Exhibitions: Costumes of the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries assembled by the Massachusetts Society of the National Colonial Dames of America; modern woodcuts; American furniture lent by Mr. and Mrs. George Alfred Cluett; sixteenth century French engravings.

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum (Fenway Court), The Fenway—Open Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, 10 to 4, admission 25 cents; free guidance at 11, and other hours by appointment; music at 2:45. Open Sundays, 1 to 4, admission free; music at 2.

Fogg Art Museum, corner of Quincy Street and Broadway, Cambridge—Open weekdays, 9 to 5; admission free; closed Sundays and holidays. Exhibitions: Japanese prints from the Duel collection; also drawings and paintings by students of Dr. D. W. Ross and H. Zimmerman, through March 9; Chinese pottery from the Hoyt collection.

Germanic Museum, Kirkland Street and Divinity Avenue, Harvard University, Cambridge—General exhibitions of Teutonic art; also reproduction of German manuscript, illuminations.

Boston Public Library, Copley Square, Exhibition Room—Reproductions in color illustrating the history of painting. Through March 12.

Goodman-Walker Galleries, 607 Boylston Street—Lithographs by Thomas Handforth and miscellaneous paintings.

Gardner Gallery, 381 Boylston Street—One hundred prints, by Brangwyn, Cameron, Clark, Dodd, Pitton Short and others. Through March 10.

Grace Horne Galleries, Stuart Street at Dartmouth—Oils and water colors by Harley Perkins and John C. E. Taylor. Through March 11.

Casson Galleries, 575 Boylston Street—Paintings by Joseph Goss Cowell. Through March 11.

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Cloudy, with rain tonight and Wednesday; slightly warmer tonight; minimum temperature near 36; moderate to fresh southerly winds.

Maine: Snow or rain with slowly rising temperature tonight and Wednesday.

New Hampshire and Vermont: Snow or rain tonight and Wednesday; rising temperature tonight.

Massachusetts: Rain tonight and Wednesday; slowly rising temperature tonight and in extreme east portion Wednesday.

Rhode Island and Connecticut: Rain tonight and Wednesday; slowly rising temperature tonight.

Atlantic coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Increasing southeast or east winds reaching gale force over south portion tonight and over north portion late tonight or Wednesday, and overcast weather with rain over south and rain or snow over north portion tonight and Wednesday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Atlantic City	44	44	Montreal	18	20
Bismarck	26	34	Nantucket	36	38
Boston	34	38	New Orleans	50	64
Buffalo	30	40	New York	36	44
Calgary	26	42	Norfolk, Va.	48	52
Charleston	62	62	North Platte	24	38
Chicago	36	40	Philadelphia	38	48
Cincinnati	40	58	Phoenix, Ariz.	50	74
Denver	38	56	Pittsburgh	46	56
Eastport, Me.	16	28	Portland, Me.	28	34
Hatteras	54	56	Raleigh	52	60
Honolulu, T.H. 7 p.m. Mar. 6	76	..	St. Louis	44	44
	70	..	St. Paul	30	38
Helena, Mont.	46	48	Salt Lake City	34	44
Huron, S. D.	26	34	San Francisco	50	64
Jacksonville	60	66	Santa Fe, N.M.	28	48
Kansas City	38	58	Seattle	40	50
Key West	74	76	Tampa	64	74
Los Angeles	58	78	Washington	42	52
Memphis	40	50	Wichita, Kan.	34	38
Miami, Fla.	72	72	Williston, N.D.	34	42

A—8 a. m. eastern standard time March 7.
B—Maximum March 6.

High Tides at Boston

Tuesday 8:00 p. m., Wednesday 8:13 a. m. Height of tides 7.4 feet, 8.7 feet.

Light all vehicles at 6:12 p. m.

Boston Business Is Moving Along With Confidence

(Continued from Page 1)

banks remained closed as a general rule, except for the making of change and giving access to safety deposit vaults. Trust companies and state banks, in accordance with the telegraphic instructions from Mr. Arthur Guy, Massachusetts Bank Commissioner, opened this morning for the acceptance of new accounts of cash only and within a short time most of them closed again, apparently in order to make the entire situation uniform. Banks that are members of the clearing house are still closed.

The Clearing House Association Committee was in session all morning drawing up plans for the issuance of the proposed scrip money, which is planned to be used in denominations from $1 up. Yesterday's session of the committee lasted until 7:30, at which time the following statement was issued:

"The clearing house committee is making progress in the formulation of plans for meeting the emergency, and is ready to submit to the members of the association the adoption of a plan for the issuance of clearing house scrip certificates unless action by the Congress renders another procedure more desirable."

Attempts to deposit checks were futile today. The Old Colony branch of the First National Bank was open for the changing of money and several customers who entered the door were met by a cordon of uniformed special police, no one being allowed to advance as far as the tellers' windows. If it was a matter of making change the police directed the customer where to go but they informed all comers that no new accounts were being opened and even cash deposits were being refused.

The telephone company is accepting its customers' checks in payment of bills in the usual way. It has done so from the first of the bank holiday.

Release of flour, grain, and other foodstuffs arriving in Boston by rail, has been arranged with the railroads by the transportation committee of the Boston Grain & Flour Exchange, on uncertified checks against drafts and stocks on track, at 25 per cent of the total cost of the merchandise, plus freight charges. This applies to "order" bills of lading, many of which are now tied up in banks, having been "sold" as usual to the banks, pending arrival of the merchandise. The consignee, needing the money while the goods are in transit, takes this means of doing it in normal times and on arrival of goods buys back his bill of lading, delivers the goods to the ultimate consignee, or sells them, to again recover his money.

Practically all business being done in the flour, feed and grain markets of Boston today is against cash or postoffice money orders and is mostly limited to less than carload lots. Most large flour mills are accepting checks in payment for flour to old and well-known customers, subject to ability to collect when the banks reopen. Tendency of the large western flour mills has been to advance prices, some western shippers notifying their Boston connections that prices were now $1 a ton higher on feedstuffs, such as bran and middlings.

The Dance

Hans Wiener

Mr. Hans Wiener, with Mr. Otto Ashermann and the Hans Wiener Dance Group gave their only full public recital this season at the Temple Israel Auditorium last evening, and that to a subscription audience. Although these accomplished dancers have been seen in short programs at the Fine Arts Theater throughout the winter, and will be seen again at the Pop Concerts this spring, their varied, entertaining program is worthy of an evening-length theater appearance.

It has been a joy to watch the growth of these two young Viennese artists and their group since their début in 1931, and to know that growth will not be endangered by success. The group has now become professional. In fact, irreverent, even heretical as it may seem to say so, they conveyed last evening a greater sense of individual abilities, and of a firmly knit, incisive ensemble unit, than the celebrated Wigman Group seen here a week ago. Their training has been exacting and productive.

Mr. Wiener, whose chief fault has been a certain exterior coldness, has never, to this observer, danced with so much warmth. With his mastery of technique he has only to let his dance message come "from the heart to the heart," to be entirely winning. And he seems to have begun. The engaging Mr. Ashermann, who professes to dislike solo work, always appears to exceptional advantage in his solo numbers. His "Prisoner's Song" is an admirable bit.

It is impossible to analyze here so long a program, the first half of which was devoted to the more portentous compositions, the latter to divertissements. Both dancers have a flair for the humoresque, as embodied in Mr. Wiener's witty "Circus" and Mr. Ashermann's (with Miss Nina Dale) masked "Dance Grotesque." Of the serious works, the "Rapsodie Nègre" plumbs symphonic depths; Mr. Wiener's three-movement suite "Trial," is a highly original study. Other numbers give enlivening expression to the gayety of living and the sheer joy of dance.

Adolphe Robicheau

The Fine Arts Theater presented Mr. Adolphe Robicheau and his dance group last evening in a short pictorial interlude called "Javanese Dance Suite," which gave considerable pleasure to the large audience.

The suite, consisting of a "Prayer and Court Ritual of Javanese Maidens," and "Dance of the God Siva," may be said to be an Occidental impression of Oriental ritual and symbolism. The music, a composition of reiterated melody over a percussive bass, was written for the artist by the piano accompanist, M. Claude Chiasson.

Mr. Robicheau, winner of the City of Boston Tercentenary Dancers' Medal, displayed a fine physique and a good sense of line. The group of three young women and two young men showed potentialities to be developed with further training.

The Fine Arts is to be commended for its work in bringing out and encouraging the lesser known artists in the dance field, thereby providing a decorative touch to its programs, helping to increase a public dance-consciousness, and giving the dance and dancers new impetus. M. L.

Theaters

"When Ladies Meet"

Plymouth Theater — Mr. John Golden in association with the American Theater Society presents "When Ladies Meet," a new comedy by Miss Rachel Crothers. First time in Boston. Week beginning March 6, 1933.

This is a gay and entertaining piece, which much pleased the first-night audience. It submits the triangle theme to a novel treatment. The Girl, a novelist, meets the Wife, neither knowing the identity of the other, and debates with her their relations (in fiction form) to the Philandering Husband. When the P. H. enters to them they both discover he's hardly worth the bother. The meeting of the two ladies has been engineered by the Boy, who loves the Girl. When the curtain falls he still has room for hope.

It must be confessed that Miss Crothers, a good feminist, has loaded the dice heavily for her women. A just turning of the tables, she no doubt would say. The P. H. is simply no good. The women are rather fine, though the Girl is pathetically wanting in humor—"Oh, she's our sort," she declares, "right out of the top drawer." But that scene between the women is superbly written.

Miss Crothers has directed her own production, and has made a good job of it. She has even loosened up the joints in the acting of Mr. Walter Abel, who plays the Boy, and has done what she could to enliven the rather mechanical artistry of Miss Frieda Inescourt, the Girl. Miss Spring Byington has the "fat" part of a flibbertigibbet, of which she takes full advantage. But the acting honors go to Miss Selena Royle, who with a fine subtlety of gesture and vocal inflection fully realizes for the audience the character of the Wife. L. A. S.

"The Red Mill"

Copley Theater — The Copley Light Opera Company presents "The Red Mill," a musical comedy in two acts, books and lyrics by Henry Blossom, music by Victor Herbert, production under the direction of Mr. Lee Morrison. Beginning March 6, 1933.

"Cash or scrip?" queried "Con" Kidder somewhere in the second act of "The Red Mill" last evening, and the audience roared its appreciation of the gag. It was that kind of audience. Undaunted by a late start and protracted waits, determined to enjoy itself and forget carking cares, it even applauded the hammering behind the curtain while the windmill was being fixed.

When the rollicking operetta got under way, however, principals and chorus contrived on the whole to round out a pretty fair evening's entertainment. The capers of "Con" Kidder (Steve Mills) and "Kid" Connor (Jack Knell) were enthusiastically applauded. The performance showed much less careful preparation than the two preceding offerings presented by the Copley Light Opera Company, but a patient audience stayed until the final curtain at midnight and obviously enjoyed it.

Recalling the tremendous popularity of "The Red Mill" when it was first produced about 25 years ago in New York, it is to be suspected that the magic of Montgomery and Stone had much to do with its extraordinary success. Still, the gallant little company at the Copley sang and danced its way into favor, the settings and costuming were appropriate and colorful—and there was the musical genius of that superb composer of light music, Victor Herbert.

Lower Rail Rates On Wheat Sought

Establishment of sharply lower rail rates on export wheat by Eastern Trunk Line railroads, to continue in effect until April 15, 1934, is urged by the Maritime Association of the Boston Chamber of Commerce.

A rate of 5 cents a bushel on export wheat, including elevation at both ends, with corresponding reductions on other grains, from Buffalo to New York City, applying to ex-lake grain shipped from the grain belt via the Great Lakes to Buffalo, and intended for export, is proposed. The present rate on such wheat from Buaffo to New York City and to Boston is 9.1 cents per bushel.

The action is recommended to meet water competition from Buffalo to New York City and Montreal. Vancouver is coming to the forefront as a port for Canadian grain exportation, the association says, and this competition is being felt by all North Atlantic ports during the winter season and by Montreal and New York during the season of open navigation in the St. Lawrence.

Concord Is Richest New Hampshire City

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H., March 7—Concord is shown to be the wealthiest community per capita in a survey made by Mr. Willard D. Rand, New Hampshire Bank Commissioner. Mr. Rand's figures indicate that bank deposits in this city would apportion to every resident $1606. The per capita average for the whole State in 1932 was $360.

New Hampshire had no bank failures in 1932 and all the savings banks in the State paid the usual dividends. More than half the people of the State have money in savings institutions, ranging from a few dollars to several thousands. The census of 1930 gave New Hampshire a population of 465,293 and savings banks depositors in that year numbered 254,758.

Other ratios from some of the cities and towns show as follows: Lancaster, $1196.95 for every resident; Littleton, $1071.43; Peterborough, $950.65; Dover, $996.74; Meredith, $808.61; Manchester, $673.31; Franklin, $747.06; Newport, $735.71.

Registered at the Christian Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at the Christian Science Publishing House yesterday were the following:

Mrs. Clara M. Peebles, Cuyahoga Falls, Ohio.
Sixty students from Roxbury Memorial High School printing department.
Mrs. C. H. Tregenza, Great Neck, L. I., N. Y.
Charles E. Lambert, West Hartford, Conn.
Howard C. Phelps, West Hartford, Conn.
Morris Savitsky, Boston, Mass.
Joseph Murphy, Boston, Mass.
Sam Herman, Boston, Mass.
Charles Farrell, Boston, Mass.
Eddie Morris, Dorchester, Mass.
Stephen Bronchuk, Roxbury, Mass.
Edwin A. Sellsway, Roslindale, Mass.
Edwin Devin, Roxbury, Mass.
John Somart, Hyde Park, Mass.
A. E. Zardeskas, South Boston, Mass.
Charles Hedrick, Jamaica Plain, Mass.
John G. Peters, Roslindale, Mass.
Francis Bellotti, Roxbury, Mass.
John J. Donahue, Dorchester, Mass.
Louis Baum, Roxbury, Mass.
William Gendrolius, Jamaica Plain, Mass.
Ivan Sivachek, Jamaica Plain, Mass.
Frederick L. Eames, Winthrop, Mass.
Mrs. Amelia J. Henderson, Dover, N. H.
Miss Serena E. Vail, E. Cleveland, Ohio.

Imports Total $1,145,803

Imports at Boston for immediate consumption during the week ending March 4 were valued at $1,145,803, and for warehouse, $146,142, it was announced today by Mr. W. W. Lufkin, Collector of Customs. One year ago the corresponding figures were $1,163,624 and $311,142.

Harvard Juniors Elect

Mr. John H. Dean of Cohasset, captain of the 1933 football team, was elected president of the junior class at Harvard College yesterday. Mr. Stanton Whitney Jr. of Red Bank, N. J., was elected vice-president and Mr. Guy Scull Hayes of Andover, secretary-treasurer.

Harvard Prepares Extensive Course For Summer School

Announcement of 153 courses at the Harvard summer school for the coming summer was made yesterday at University Hall by Prof. N. Henry Black, director of the summer school of arts and sciences and education. Extending from July 6 to Aug. 16, the courses will be open to both men and women students, and will have the same standards as other Harvard courses. Most of them may be counted toward academic degrees.

Approximately 81 members of the summer school faculty of 100 are members of the regular Harvard staff, the rest are recruited from other universities and colleges in the United States and abroad.

Special interest is centered in the courses on economics which Professor Black says have been devised to include a number of current economic problems. Among those conducting courses on economics will be Prof. John H. Williams, of Harvard, recently returned from Europe where he served as one of the two United States representatives on the preparatory committee of experts for the coming World Economic Conference. Professor Williams will give two courses, one dealing with "Money, Banking and Commercial Crises," and the other with "International Financial Relations," including war debts, foreign exchange, and other features of international finance.

As nearly one-half of the membership of the summer school is made up of teachers in schools and colleges throughout the country, 40 of the courses will deal with problems of education. Professor Black also gave the figures on last year's attendance for the first time. The total number of students was 1943 of whom 1098 were men and 845 women. All sections of the country were well represented, the largest number coming from New England.

Will R. Wood

WASHINGTON, March 7 (AP)—Mr. Will R. Wood of Indiana, who passed on in New York today was long a leader of the Republican Party in the House. Three days ago he completed his ninth consecutive term in the House. He was defeated for re-election last November by Mr. George R. Durgan, a Democrat. Mr. Wood served as the last Republican chairman of the House Appropriations Committee. He had spent most of his career in politics and for several years was chairman of the Republican National Congressional Committee.

Freight Ruling Removed

Removal of one of the restrictions that has militated against freight patronage of the railroads has been decided upon by the American Railway Association, the transportation department of the Boston Chamber of Commerce announced today. The free time allowed on inbound less-than-carload freight, except explosives and similar shipments, is to be extended from two days to four days, for a period of one year from the effective date of tariff publication.

Chapel Dedicated

A memorial chapel in memory of the Rev. Dr. George Angier Gordon, former minister at Old South Church, was dedicated in Boston March 5. Italian Gothic in design, the chapel is located in the newly completed parish house and is known as the Gordon Chapel.

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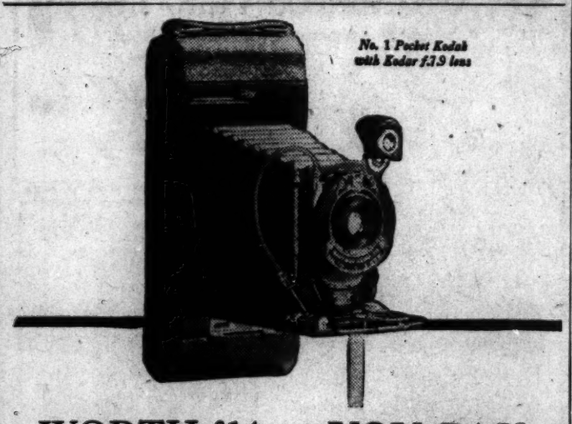
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A MODERN camera at a price that breaks all precedents. Only factory clearance makes this reduction possible.
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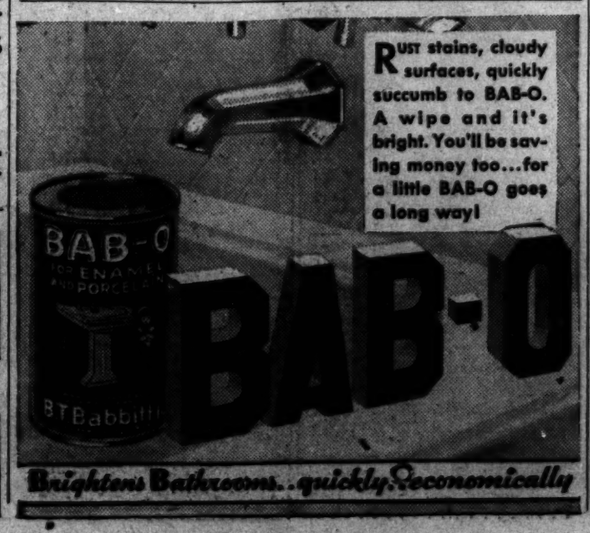

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General Drop In Buying Of Steel Material

Bank Holiday Holds Up Consumers—Sharpest Decline by Motors

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, March 7 — Operations in the steel industry have sagged to 17 per cent of capacity, and the holding off by consumers is generally attributed to the various bank moratoria.

Those districts which cater to the automobile industry have declined most sharply, particularly the Cleveland district where a rate of 35 per cent has given away to 25 per cent.

Tin plate operations are holding up the most steadily, the current pace being 50 per cent of capacity, which is the highest operating rate in any branch of the industry. Sales of steel by New York offices of steel companies were generally below those in January, with the exception of tin plate. The Chicago district was probably the most active one from the standpoint of sales during the month.

A few encouraging developments are to be noted, however. The American Sheet & Tin Plate Company reaffirmed sheet prices for the second quarter, unchanged in official levels from the first quarter. However, concessions of $2 a ton had been granted within the last few weeks, so that if the official prices are adhered to, it will amount to an advance in price.

Scrap Prices Rise

Another cheerful factor was the stiffening of steel scrap prices in the Pittsburgh district. Heavy melting steel has been regarded as $8 to $8.50 a ton, but when steel mills bid $9 a ton for scrap from the railroads, the general price level was raised to the range of $8.50 to $9 a ton.

The scrap market has been helped by the large shipments to Japan. During 1932, 75 per cent of our steel exports were to Japan, while so far in 1933 the proportion has been even larger. In turn, scrap forms the major part of all steel items exported.

Purchasing of steel on the part of the railroads is virtually at a standstill. In fact at the moment the railroads are more conspicuous as sellers of steel than as buyers. In other words they are offering steel scrap to the steel mills, though at higher prices than consumers are generally willing to pay.

Awards of fabricated structural steel for the last week were around 10,000 tons. The most active project is 100,000 tons for the San Francisco-Oakland Bridge, bids for the bulk of which will be taken this month.

The pig iron market continues very quiet. A cargo of 4000 tons of iron from Holland arrived at Port Newark, N. J., recently. Some of this was sold before arrival to a cast iron pipe maker, while the rest is still seeking purchasers.

Importers of Indian iron claim that they are having no difficulty in making sales, but they bring this iron into the country in small quantities.

Rivalry in New England

Competition in New England is sharper than ever. New England used to be known as the dumping ground of the United States in pig iron. Into that area was sold iron from Buffalo, New York, Pennsylvania, Virginia and Alabama. Though Virginia iron is now out of the picture, this is more than offset by the many offerings of foreign iron, so that the New England territory has become the dumping ground of the world.

The nonferrous metals markets are a trifle stronger. Both silver and tin have advanced to their previous highs for the year, silver selling at 27¼c an ounce at the close of the week, and tin at 23¾c a pound. Zinc has been holding firm all week at 2.65 cents a pound, which is $4 a ton above its recent low..

The copper market has been very quiet in the domestic market, though fair sales were reported in Europe, with a daily average turnover of 300 tons. Prices overseas were a shade lower at the end of the week than at the beginnnig, and ranged from 4.90 to 5 cents a pound.

Sales of zinc for the week were 4000 tons, which is much better than for several preceding weeks.

Buoyancy in silver near the end of the week was due to rises in other commodities and securities.

Income of Engineers Public Service Equal To 89c on the Common

Engineers Public Service Company reports consolidated earnings for the 12 months ended Jan. 31 of $44,355,175 and net operating revenue of $20,292,868, which compares with $50,751,736 and $22,650,551 for the preceding 12-months period.

Balance of consolidated earnings for common stock was $1,692,242, or 89 cents a common share, as compared with $4,017,359, or $2.10 a common share, for the previous 12-months period.

Notes payable were reduced $1,000,000 as compared with Dec. 31, 1932.

An income statement for the parent company has been added to the regular monthly statement, which shows total earnings of $4,054,143 for the 12 months ending Jan. 31, 1933, compared with $5,671,022 for the previous 12-months period.

Balance for common stock was $1,420,828, or 74 cents a share for the current period, as compared with $2,963,449, or $1.55 a share, for the previous 12-months period.

Liverpool Cotton

	Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
March	4.59	4.69	4.58	4.69	+.17
May	4.60	4.71	4.58	4.70	+.17
July	4.59	4.71	4.59	4.70	+.17
October	4.63	4.74	4.63	4.73	+.16
December	4.65			4.76	
January	4.67	4.79	4.67	4.77	+.16

Spots 4.79, up 17 points. Tone at close very steady.

Woolworth Sales Decrease

F. W. Woolworth Company's February sales totaled $16,245,063, a decrease of 13.5 per cent from a year ago. January sales showed a decline of 11.9 per cent from the like 1932 month.

Stock Exchange Short Interest

NEW YORK, March 7—The New York Stock Exchange short interest on Feb. 27 totaled 1,654,221 shares, compared with 1,-[illegible] shares on Jan. 30, 1933.

Problem of Gold Standard Awaits More Clarification

Financial Centers Hope for Assurance There Will Be No Tinkering With Dollar Gold Content—An International Standard Guarantee of Peace

By H. B. ELLISTON

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, March 7—Ask seven out of ten Wall Streeters whether the United States is on the gold standard and they will answer, "Ask Mr. Woodin." They mean that they don't agree with the Secretary of the Treasury's remark that the country is not off the gold standard. The other three offer an ingenious argument in his support. They grant that the requirement of the standard is that the issuing authority must always stand ready to redeem its currency in gold on demand. But they ask, "On bank holidays, too?"

Standard Only Suspended

It is quite true that on such holidays as, say on George Washington's birthday, the gold teller's window at the Federal Reserve Bank shuts along with every other bank teller's window. "Well this is a bank holiday just the same," say the pro-Woodin financiers. They add, however, that the maintenance of the restriction on the redemption of currency or the export of gold after the bank holiday will find them included in the other camp.

What, then, were Mr. Woodin's reasons for saying that the United States is still on the gold standard? Probably they were three:

(1) He meant to imply that there was no abandonment, only a part suspension.

(2) He did not wish to disturb the folks to whom the gold standard is a precious institution.

(3) He did not want to encourage people to think that by going off gold the currency would be tinkered with.

It is this latter point that has caused most comment. In the last 12 months there has been much loose talk about currency inflation. This has undoubtedly played its part in frightening American capital abroad. A capitalist who feels that the dollar is going to be devalued is likely to canvass ways and means of protecting its full value.

Nowadays money moves at radio speed. Hence a good deal of the frightened American money sought sanctuary abroad, not only because of the crisis, but also because of the fear. The possibility of some such trek has been talked about in the financial district for months past.

Decry Inflationist Plea

Banking circles hope that Washington will soon reaffirm the present gold content of the dollar. That means they hope it will pay no heed to the currency inflationist. Four reasons for the wish are given:

1. The need of retaining the prestige of the dollar as a world money.
2. There is more than enough gold in the country to keep the dollar up.
3. Prices could improve with the expected return of confidence without any currency manipulation.
4. The necessity of bringing American capital back from abroad.

The fact that the President has surrounded himself with the best financial advice is a testimony in the opinion of the financial district that he will not countenance any change in the gold content of the dollar. Mr. Woodin's presence at the Treasury is perhaps the greatest source of satisfaction here.

There are two other schools of thought in Wall Street.

A Guarantee of Peace

One is that the opportunity is now presented of anticipating the World Economic Conference. The greatest need of the times, according to this view, is not simply to put the United States back on gold, but to put the world back on gold. A world full of fighting currencies is not a safe world. But a world which has agreed to the anchoring of its currencies to an international standard is the best guarantee of peace.

The other school is found chiefly among the brokers. Devaluation or inflation has made many recruits in their ranks. Such a step is believed to be an insurance that prices of both common stocks and commodities would be lifted and that the pressing burden of debt would consequently be alleviated.

But the brokers agree with the bankers that there is not the slightest danger that the money policy pursued by Washington will be any other than responsible and statesmanlike. Indeed, faith in the new Government is held to be taking a firm grip on all sections of society.

Possible Turning Point Is Seen By Economy Experts

NEW YORK, March 7 (AP)—The experts, like jig-saw enthusiasts working on a puzzle from which many pieces are missing, tried today to figure out whether the bank holiday doesn't mark the beginning of economic recovery.

Some saw, in advancing commodity and foodstuff prices, indications of possible mild inflation with a boost in the price level along the line. This might, they felt, begin by putting money into the jeans of farmers and thence stimulate industry toward the return of happier days.

Many markets were closed, however, and other unsettled factors prevented the experts from putting the picture together. All they could do was receive the news from market centers and try to relate it to the general situation.

Among the news yesterday were the following items:

At Chicago cash wheat advanced 2 to 2⅛ cents; cash corn was steady at ¼ to ¾ advances; cattle sold from 25 to 50 cents higher; hogs surged 10 to 25, reaching a $4.05 top, and sheep sold for 25 to 50 cents more per hundredweight. Provisions were sharply higher.

At New York, raw sugar rose to three cents a pound, trading in other provisions being quiet. Raw cotton prices rose sharply in the outside market.

Chicago observers said higher prices were due to orders to close some livestock exchanges and the Chicago cash wheat market. An upturn at New York in wholesale prices of some foodstuffs, which had as yet slight if any effect on retail prices, was attributed to several factors.

They were described as the reluctance of farmers to ship under unsettled conditions; their belief that they might receive higher prices later, and the demands of dealers seeking to insure adequate supplies for customers.

Butter receipts at New York dropped, and the price of butter extras, taken as an index of the trend of butter prices, rose a cent a pound to 17¾. Eggs also sold higher at wholesale.

Handy & Harman, leading dealers, quoted silver prices for the benefit of arts and industries, and their figures represented 2½ cents gain to 29¾ cents an ounce, a new high for the year.

Wholesalers in New York and Chicago declared there need be no fear of a food shortage. In Chicago, there was said to be enough food on hand to last four months.

Chain System Sales

Chain store system sales compare:

Montgomery, Ward & Co.

	1933	1932	Dec.%
February	$10,113,826	$11,963,366	15.4

February is the first month of the company's fiscal year on the new basis.

G. C. Murphy Co.

	1933	1932	Inc.%
February sales	$1,232,989	$1,221,403	0.1
2 mos sales	2,352,868	2,322,195	0.8

Kroger Grocery & Baking Co.

	1933	1932	Dec.%
4 wks to Feb. 25	$14,642,437	$16,747,226	11.6
8 wks to Feb. 25	29,470,580	33,414,380	12.0
Av stores in op	4,707	4,874	3.0

National Tea Co.

	1933	1932	Dec.%
4 wks to Feb. 25	$4,650,848	$5,189,553	10.0
8 wks to Feb. 25	9,378,973	10,916,982	12.2

Neisner Bros.

	1933	1932	Dec.%
February sales	$831,419	$910,259	8.6
Two months	1,624,458	1,783,371½	7.3

Safeway Stores

	1933	1932	Dec.%
4 wks to Feb. 25	$18,378,857	$18,130,501	15.2
8 wks Feb. 25	36,371,712	36,690,814	17.2
Stores in operin	3,384	3,527	4.9

S. S. Kresge Co.

	1933	1932	Dec.%
Feb. sales	$8,083,868	$9,080,214	11.3
9 months	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Dollar Dealings In Foreign Marts Mostly Suspended

LONDON, March 7 (AP)—Dealers in the foreign exchange market decided again today not to quote the American dollar. In early business Canadian dollars were quoted at $4.23 to the pound, as compared with $4.21 yesterday, and French francs at 87.93 as against yesterday's close of 88.

PARIS, March 7 (AP)—Dollar quotations will remain suspended on the Bourse until American banks reopen.

Officials of the Treasury Department and the Bank of France said they were willing to do anything to cooperate, but they had not been asked to do anything and there was nothing to be done. They consider the crisis purely internal and purely banking and that it has nothing to do with the soundness of the dollar.

Officials of the Bank of France said they were "waiting to see what Congress does."

BERLIN, March 7 (AP)—The dollar was quoted today at 4.16, and the Canadian dollar at 3.53.

The Reichsbank is not participating in speculative maneuvers in some European financial centers, but as long as America remains on the gold standard will quote the fixed dollar rate here accordingly.

ROME, Mach 7 (AP)—Foreign exchange in reference to the dollar continued closed today, but traders welcomed news of a partial reopening of American banks.

The American banking branches were paying 18.50 lira per dollar on checks of limited amounts. The lira still was weak in relation to the British pound and French franc. Government bonds were slightly lower.

TOKYO, March 7 (AP)—Tokyo banks today decided to resume operations tomorrow in foreign exchanges with the exception of American dollars.

Moody's Index Shows Declining Tendency

NEW YORK, March 7 (AP)—Statistics for the last week on freight car loadings, electric power production, and steel ingot output showed a declining tendency, according to Moody's index figures for these factors. These statistics cover the week ended Feb. 25, and were delayed by late publication of the weekly carloadings report.

These indexes are corrected for seasonal variation—that is, if each change in the actual reported loadings or production amounted to the usual change for the period, the index itself would be unchanged.

The indexes follow:

	Freight	Electric	Steel	Comb.
Latest week	81.4	91.6	21.7	64.9
Prev. week	84.7	92.9	23.6	61.1
Month ago	80.9	91.9	21.7	64.8
Year ago	80.0	97.1	29.8	62.3
2 years ago	76.3	104.9	58.3	79.9

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London Quotations

LONDON, March 7 (AP)—Consols for money 72⅝, DeBeers 4⅝, Rand Mines 5. Money ⅜. Discount rates: Short bills, 1-⅝; 3 month bills, 1-1 per cent.

LONDON, March 7—Gold bars were quoted in the open market at 119s. 7d.

LONDON, March 7 (AP)—Bar silver irregular, ⅛ higher at 17⅞d.

Dome Mines February Output

Dome Mines, Ltd., production for February was valued at $381,385, compared with $319,857 in February, 1932. Two months' output was $746,244, compared with $636,793.

Bunker Hill & Sullivan

Bunker Hill & Sullivan Mining & Concentrating Company's 1932 net loss was $1,644,926 after all charges and writeoff of investments, compared with a net profit of $106,488 in 1931.

Bank Moratoria Affecting Cotton Cloth Activity

Sentiment Improves at End of Week, However—Good Trade on Saturday

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW BEDFORD, Mass., March 7—Business was limited last week in the primary cotton cloth market by the financial difficulties throughout the country which finally culminated in the general bank holiday proclaimed on a uniform basis. In the cloth market itself sentiment improved toward the end of the week, and business was carried on Saturday as usual, although the cotton exchange was closed.

It is said the southern mills were more affected than those in the east as many of them do their cotton buying and selling on the New Orleans Exchange, which was closed earlier than the one in New York. In some cases mills were closed down on account of the local bank situation and the difficulty of financing their operations.

Print Cloths Active

There were more sales of print cloths and broadcloths made on Saturday than on any other day last week. There was very little pressure to sell goods, and those who have tried it found that it was useless. Early sales were usually for spot and near-by deliveries to cover immediate needs, but on Saturday large orders were placed by speculative buyers for delivery throughout the second quarter.

After selling large quantities of the 38½-inch 5.35-yard 64x60s print cloth at 3c for second quarter delivery, mills demanded 3⅛c for all deliveries beyond April, and sales were made at that figure for May and June. The 39-inch 4.00-yard 80x80s brought 4⅜c for March and April shipments, with a few deliveries extending into June at the same price.

Narrow print cloths were also fairly active, the 36-inch 64x60s bringing 2⅞c and the 60x48s 2½c. In carded broadcloths a large business was done on the 100x60s 37-inch 4.10-yard, which sold at 4⅜c for future delivery.

Pajama checks were slightly lower, the 36-inch 5.75-yard 64x60s selling at 3⅜c and the 4.70-yard 72x80s at 3⅝-¾c.

Sheetings were moved in a fairly wide range of constructions at reasonably steady prices. The 36-inch 3.00-yard 48x48s sold at 3⅞c and the 5.00-yard of the same width and count at 2⅝c.

Late in the week there were fairly good sales made of three leaf twills and filling sateens at unchanged prices.

Fine Goods Hold Steady

In the fine and fancy goods division business continued at a fairly even pace. The vigorous buying of the last two weeks has made the spot position of a number of constructions very tight, and in some cases buyers found it impossible to get immediate delivery on desired goods. This applies particularly to fine combed lawns both 76x72s and 72x68s. Southern mills have sold the first named at 5⅛c while eastern mills have obtained 5⅜c and 5½c. On the latter construction they received 5¼c eastern and 5c southern. Other combed lawns moved in moderate volume.

Regular organdies continued in good demand with only a slight falling off in volume. The 40-inch, 10.50-yard 84x80s, sold at 8½c and the 68x66s, 11.00-yard, brought 4½c south and 4¼c east. Sales of voiles were in slightly reduced volume at 4c for the medium hard twist, 60x52s.

Sales of rayon cloth have fallen off considerably. Secondhand holders are competing with mills for a moderate spot business. In some cases goods of less than usual yarn specifications were moved at substantial concessions under quoted levels for ordinary goods. Taffetas and twills are the most active.

Europe Best Customer Of the United States

WASHINGTON, March 7 (AP)—Europe was the best customer the United States had in January, importing goods worth $62,218,289 out of a total of $120,630,454 sold abroad.

The European total, however, compared with $71,014,643 in January, 1932. Asia sent the largest amount of goods to this country with a total of $30,484,267 as compared with $36,867,309 in January a year ago.

Dividends

Safeway Stores, Inc., declared the regular quarterly dividend of 75 cents on the common, payable April 1 to stock of record March 17.

Celanese Corporation of America declared the regular quarterly dividend of $1.75 on the 7 per cent cumulative prior preferred, payable April 1 to stock of record March 18.

Canada Celanese, Ltd., declared a dividend of $1.75 on the 7 per cent cumulative participating preferred, payable March 31 to stock of record March 18.

D. C. Heath & Co. declared the regular quarterly dividend of $1.75, payable March 31 to stock of record March 29.

Southern Indiana Gas & Electric Co. declared the regular quarterly dividend of $1.75 on the 7 per cent preferred, $1.50 on the 6 per cent preferred and $1.65 on the 6.6 per cent preferred, all payable April 1 to stock of record March 15.

Phoenix Fire Insurance Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of 50 cents, payable April 1 to stock of record March 15.

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People Displaying Calm and Optimism

After the present banking emergency is passed, the American people will have earned an accolade, if not from some competent impartial jury of international opinion, at least from their own leaders, for their calm, good nature and optimism in accepting the temporary hardships imposed by the closing of the banks of the nation. With a full knowledge of the seriousness of a situation where a complete stoppage of trade could take place if satisfactory remedies were not immediately applied, they nevertheless went about their business with faith and confidence in their chosen representatives. The slogans became "Business as usual," "Credit where possible," "Loans where necessary."

The mountainous nature of the problems has elicited a courage and unshaken belief in effective solution which speaks volumes for the inherent virtues still possessed by the descendants of pioneering Americans. There may be temporary slackening for a few days in most kinds of business activity, but essential operations will go on. The medium of exchange more soundly backed and better regulated will function efficiently with the full revival of confidence which follows courageous action by our accepted leaders.

Brighter Tone Reflected By London Market

LONDON, March 7 (AP)—Prices on the stock exchange had a good undertone at the close after moderate business. American securities in a few instances figured in the higher quotations, but Far Eastern issues and German bonds were the firm features. There was no selling pressure anywhere.

Many of the American issues traded yesterday were not quoted today, but five of the leading securities closed as follows:

	Tuesday	Monday
Brazilian Traction	89¼	89⅛
Canadian Pacific	13¼	13¾
Hydro-Electric	6¼	6
International Nickel	10¾	10⅛
U. S. Steel	38½	38

(Quotations in dollars at 4 shillings to the dollar).

The dollar was not quoted on the exchange market today but other currencies favored London on light trading.

TORONTO, March 7 (AP)—The upward movement that set in on Canadian stock exchanges late yesterday was resumed vigorously today, the third day of the national banking holiday which has tied up United States business.

Although trading volume was light, a firm tone was manifest on the Toronto Stock Exchange. Agricultural implement shares were prominent in the advance.

MONTREAL, March 7 (AP)—The stock market opened with a firm tone today as traders settled down to several days' operations with Wall Street closed.

Reports that buying orders were accumulating in New York and yesterday's buoyant display in the wheat pit at Winnipeg combined to force prices higher.

The better tone in wheat helped farm implement shares here, and Cockshutt Plow added to yesterday's gains at the opening today.

Gold mining shares on the Curb Market opened firm.

PARIS, March 7 (AP)—There was a better tone on the Bourse today. Prices were higher, and the closing was firm. Traders obviously were awaiting with confidence a settlement of the American prices.

BERLIN, March 7 (AP)—Trading on the Boerse continued firm and active today. Some issues advanced three points during the session, and the closing showed a reaction of about a point below the best level of the day of realizations.

Winnipeg Grain Trade Quiet

WINNIPEG, Man., March 7 (AP)—Wheat futures opened easy 1½ to 1¾ cents lower on the grain exchange today. Other grains were unchanged to ¼ cent down. Wheat was influenced by weak cables and also favorable weather and crop reports from Russia and the balance of Europe. Opening prices were: Wheat—May 50¾-51¼; July 51¼-52⅜; Oct. 53½-53½; Oats—May 25⅞; July 25; Oct. 24.

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Country Forced To Use Scrip On Five Occasions

Last Time Drastic Action Taken Was During 1907 Panic

NEW YORK, March 7 (AP)—For the second time during the span of a lifetime, a Roosevelt is forced to grapple with the intricacies of an emergency currency.

During the panic of 1907, while nearing the end of his term of office, President Theodore Roosevelt, Republican, saw the country forced to adopt the use of scrip.

And now, some 25 years later, at the very beginning of his administration, President Franklin D. Roosevelt, Democrat, is taking a similar drastic action as a necessary step toward breaking the tangled credit situation in which the country finds itself.

Five different times in its history has the American Republic resorted to the expedient of issuing Clearing House certificates, or scrip. Previous to 1907, they were put out in 1893, 1884, and 1873.

Current conditions have been cause for Wall Street veterans to recall the developments, similar in character, that caused banks in 1907 to supplement currency in circulation by the issuance of Clearing House certificates.

Then as now, the country was faced by the harrowing spectacle of the closing of one bank after another. But the situation in 1907 became acute largely as the result of a practice followed at that time by trust companies in New York, of accepting demand deposits without the provision of regular banking safeguards as to reserves. The climax came when the Knickerbocker Trust Company closed its doors, along with three other trust companies and six banks.

But unlike the present situation, 1907 saw a stock market panic marked by several spectacular phenomena, chief of which was a demand rate for loans running up to 125 per cent. The release of $25,000,000 through the intervention of J. P. Morgan and the exchange authorities relieved this situation, but the New York Clearing House was forced to take additional action shortly thereafter.

The editor of the Commercial and Financial Chronicle, writing in 1907 about the plan of the Clearing House, described it as follows:

"Any bank which has a debit balance against it, instead of being obliged to settle the balance in cash, may deposit with the Clearing House committee any securities it has in its vaults, and obtain certificates representing 75 per cent of their value. With these certificates its debit balance at the Clearing House can be settled. The certificates bear interest at 6 per cent."

Thus the general intent in 1907, as now, was to bring about general suspension of cash payments in the Clearing House. The loan certificates issued in 1907 remained in use for 22 weeks.

New York's lead on Oct. 26, 1907, in the issuance of scrip was rapidly followed with similar action by practically every Clearing House in the country. The result was the issuance throughout the entire United States of $238,000,000 of scrip, as compared with $69,000,000 in 1893.

While no uniform rule was followed, the certificates were widely issued in denominations of $1 up so as to facilitate usage.

Massachusetts Bank Deposits

Savings bank deposits in Massachusetts amount to approximately $2,071,000,000 belonging to 2,822,000 depositors. National banks and trust companies in Massachusetts have total time and demand deposits of about $1,211,614,000.

British Rubber Stocks

LONDON, March 7—Stocks of rubber here on March 4 totaled 38,303 tons, an increase of 700 tons. Stocks at Liverpool totaled 53,850 tons, an increase of 595 tons.

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Laclede Gas Light Co. Shows Stability in Earning Power

In Last 10 Years Average Net Income Exceeds $12 a Share on Common—Earnings Higher in 1932 —Now Distributor of Natural Gas

By G. R. ERICSON

Article 202 in the Series

A well-managed monopoly under proper regulation is probably the best organization for the distribution of certain necessaries such as gas, electricity, water, etc. since the forces that make for equitable sharing of benefits are fairly well-balanced and the disadvantages of unrestricted competition are avoided. This is well illustrated by the experience of Laclede Gas Light Co. which for over three-quarters of a century has enjoyed the right to sell gas within the corporate limits of the city of St. Louis, Mo., and has prospered through poor years and good. It is one of the comparatively few concerns in the country which made more money in 1932 than in 1931.

Laclede Gas Light Co. was incorporated in March, 1857 in Missouri. In a reorganization in 1889 it took over various gas companies located in St. Louis. It is an operating company which furnishes, without competition, manufactured gas throughout the entire city of St. Louis which has a total population of about 825,000. What gives unusual stability to the business is that about 94 per cent of gross operating revenues are derived from sales to household users, with industrial consumers accounting for only about 2.6 per cent, domestic heating 2.5 per cent and street lighting 0.9 per cent.

Segregates Electric Business

The electric lighting business of the company was segregated in 1927, being taken over by a new company, the Laclede Power & Light Co. Artificial gas is manufactured by three plants having a daily capacity of about 51,000,000 cubic feet. There is also owned one gas holder station, three gas holder and pumping stations in different parts of the city and various repair shops, storerooms, garages and many parcels of real estate. The distribution system consists of about 1150 miles of 24-inch and 30-inch gas mains.

A development which has made it unnecessary for the company to increase its manufacturing capacity in the face of increasing demand was the ability of the company to tap additional sources of gas supply through purchase from the refineries of Standard Oil Company of Indiana and Roxana Petroleum Corporation of gas carried under the Mississippi River in two 10-inch pipes.

Obtains Natural Gas

Last year the company completed its connections with the Mississippi River Fuel Company which enabled it to obtain rich natural gas to mix with the artificial product and thus produce a fuel of higher calorific content. In July, 1932, the Laclede announced new rates to consumers which allowed a saving of 8 per cent to general users and a 30 per cent saving in house-heating, while the heating content of the gas was increased to 300 B. T. U. from 600. The company had previously made adjustment of consumers' gas burners so that the new mixture would burn efficiently.

A distinguishing feature of Laclede Gas has been the extremely stable operating revenues. Over the last 10 or 12 years these have held approximately between $7,500,000 and $8,500,000. Fixed charges have been earned in the same period an average of 1.70 times. In the last 10 years average net earnings have been equal to better than $12 a share on the common, though a lower level of earning power has been experienced since 1929.

Earnings Up In 1932

Net income in 1932 after all charges of $938,920 was equal after preferred dividends to $7.60 a share on the common which compares with net in 1931 of $921,558 or $7.44 and with $1,034,587 or $8.50 a common share in 1930. In 1929 net income was $1,457,904, equal to $12.46 a common share and in 1926, the peak year, $1,779,552 or $15.46 a share. The gain in net income last year was 1.85 per cent, despite a reduction in rates which were estimated to cut gross revenues $880,000.

The balance sheet shows total assets of Laclede Gas around $65,000,000. Funded debt stands at $36,000,000 of which $10,000,000 first 5s is due April 1, 1934, $17,500,000 in 1953, $5,500,900 in 1960 and $3,000,000 5½ per cent notes due Aug. 1, 1935. The company should have no difficulty in refinancing its first 5s this year.

The preferred stock paying $5 annually totals only 25,000 shares, par $100. There are 1,070,000 shares of common outstanding, majority of which is held by Utilities Power & Light Co. Except for two years, 1920 and 1921, dividends have been paid regularly on the common at varying rates since 1898. The $10 annual rate paid in the three years, 1928 to 1930 inclusive, was reduced to $8 in 1931 and to $6 in March, 1932, the current rate. Both classes of stock are listed on the New York and St. Louis stock exchanges.

Cotton Exchange Closed

NEW YORK, March 7 (AP)—The board of managers of the New York Cotton Exchange voted today to keep the market closed until further notice.

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CLAPHAM JUNCTION: 2-4 St. John's Rd.
CROYDON: 114 North End; 75-77 Church St.
DEPTFORD: 177-179 High St.
EALING: New Broadway, Uxbridge Rd.
EAST HAM: 104-6 High St., North.
FULHAM: 322-324 North End Rd.
HACKNEY: 408-10 Mare St.
HAMMERSMITH: 107 King St.
HOLLOWAY: 82 Seven Sisters Rd.
ILFORD: 92 High Rd.
ISLINGTON: 15-17 High St.
KILBURN: 122-6 High Rd.
KINGSTON: 69-71 Clarence St.
LEWISHAM: 194 High St.
PECKHAM: 54 Rye Lane.
RICHMOND: Dome Buildings, The Square.
STRATFORD: 30 Broadway.
STREATHAM: 97-99 High Rd.
TOOTING: 16-20 High St.
TOTTENHAM: 480 High Rd.
WALTHAMSTOW: 39-41 High St.
WOOD GREEN: 33 High Rd.
WOOLWICH: 32-34 Hare St.
PROVINCIAL DEPOTS:
ABERDEEN: 3-5 St. Nicholas St.
ACCRINGTON: 24 Blackburn Rd.
BELFAST: 39 Ann St.; 29 North St.
BIRMINGHAM: 84 High St. (Opp. Co-operative Stores); 147 New St.
BISHOP AUCKLAND: Newgate End.
BLACKBURN: 29 King William St.
BOLTON: 64-66 Deansgate.
BOURNEMOUTH: 1 Commercial Rd.
BRADFORD: 26 Kirkgate; 8-10 Manchester Rd.
BRISTOL: 42 Castle St.
BURNLEY: Corner of Chancery St. and St. James St.
CAMBRIDGE: 32 Petty Cury.
CARDIFF: 24 Queen St.; 139 Queen St.
CASTLEFORD: 21 Carlton St.
CHELMSFORD: 39 High St.
CHESTERFIELD: 16 Burlington St.
COVENTRY: 25-6 Smithford St.
DARLINGTON: 7 Prebend Row.
DERBY: 14-16 St. Peter's St.
DONCASTER: 34 St. Sepulchregate; 14 St. Sepulchregate.
DUBLIN: 50 Henry St.
DUNDEE: 40 Murraygate.
EDINBURGH: 21 Princes St.; 39-41 South Bridge.
EXETER: 73 High St.
GLASGOW: 21-7 Argyle St.; 130 Sauchiehall St.
GREENOCK: 36-38 Hamilton St.
GRIMSBY: 6 Freeman St.
HALIFAX: 2-4 Commercial St.
HANLEY: 2 Piccadilly
HEREFORD: 3A St. Peter's St.
HUDDERSFIELD: 17 King St.; 43 New St.
HULL: 13-14 Whitefriargate.
IPSWICH: 33 Westgate St.
KEIGHLEY: 42-46 Low St.
LEEDS: 155 Lower Briggate (Opp. Dysons, Jewellers)
LEICESTER: 1A Haymarket.
LINCOLN: 274 High St.
LIVERPOOL: 13 Lord St.; 45 London Rd.; 53-59 Ranelagh St.
MANCHESTER: 42-44 Oldham St.; 22-24 Oldham St.; 55 Market St. (immediately opp. Clarion Cafe).
MANSFIELD: 7 Leeming St.; 8 West Gate.
NEWCASTLE: 30 Bigg Market (1st door from Grainger St.); 34 Blackett St.
NEWPORT: 19 High St.
NORTH SHIELDS: 5 Saville St.
NORTHAMPTON: 32 Gold St.
NOTTINGHAM: 30 Clumber St.; 8-9 Beastmarket Hill.
OLDHAM: 107 Yorkshire St.; 66 Yorkshire St.
PLYMOUTH: 2-3 Union St.; 21 Old Town St.
PONTEFRACT: 2 Market Pl.
PORTSMOUTH: 187-9 Commercial Rd.
PRESTON: 24 Fishergate; 17 Friargate.
READING: 84 Broad St.
ROCHDALE: 45 Yorkshire St.
ROTHERHAM: 19 High St.
SALFORD: Regent House, 236 Regent Rd.
SCUNTHORPE: 133 High St.
SHEFFIELD: 1 Haymarket; 96-102 The Moor.
SHREWSBURY: 35 Pride Hill.
SOUTH SHIELDS: 37½ Kin. St.
SOUTHAMPTON: 26 East St. (Opposite Boots the Chemists).
ST. HELENS: 18 Ormskirk St.
STOCKPORT: 111 Princes St.
SUNDERLAND: 3-4 Fawcett St.
SWANSEA: 23 High St.; 3 Oxford St.
SWINDON: 90 Regent St.
WAKEFIELD: 2-4 Jackson's Arcade, Kirkgate.
WALSALL: 22 Park St.
WEST HARTLEPOOL: 31 Lynn St.
WOLVERHAMPTON: 11 Dudley St.
YORK: 26-7 Parliament St.

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Progress In Education

Mothers Who Understand

Why Boys Don't Leave Home

By KATHARINE HENRY

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

IN A village in Pennsylvania lived a growing boy, Ben, whose high school principal did not understand him—to put it charitably for both of them. Ben was expelled.

When he came home there was sorrow in his mother's heart. She did not deny her disappointment, but she spoke no word of blame.

After a few days had passed and the matter had cooled, she and the boy had a frank talk. The mother, who often substituted in the schools, felt that the principal had been tactless and blundering, not only with her boy, but with others; but she could not tell Ben so.

Neither was she willing to let the boy carry all the blame. So she told him that any man at the head of a school was too busy to go into every detail of an affair, and that the boys should have been more reasonable, less hasty. She told Ben that he was unusually intelligent, and how badly she felt that he had closed this door of opportunity behind him. She wanted all her children to have an education. Then she helped him find a job; and said no more about the matter. She could not afford to send him to a private school, and she was not sure that she would if she could. She kept tactful watch, and bided her time.

She had to wait nearly two years. Then a new principal came to the school. She spoke to Ben. Yes, he would like to go back, and graduate, as his brothers and sisters were doing. So she, Ben, the new principal and the board met, and the boy was readmitted.

Ben's mother has a large family, where every dollar counts; yet, when, two years later, someone twitted her about the store she set by his diploma, she said, "I wouldn't take $500 for that diploma this minute." And Ben knew that she meant it.

This mother took great pride in her guest room, an institution almost as sacred among Pennsylvanians as was the parlor of two generations ago. But when she saw that Ben and his brother, in their little coop under the eaves, had no room to expand, she folded away the fancy covers and fixings, changed the furniture, and turned the big, bright room over to the boys. They filled it with ball bats, fishing rods, bicycle parts, dog-eared books; they tacked on the wall pictures of baseball heroes; they collected high school pennants and wild west scenes; they bore down hard on bedsprings and pillows. If the mother ever sighed as she thought of her dainty guest room, no one heard her.

Ben and his brother have gone forth from that home. The mother has her guest room back again. But she also has her boys, however far away their careers may take them.

Unwise Restraint

John's mother had passed on, and the housekeeper had no patience with boys. So he stayed indoors as little as possible. He could not bring other boys into the home lot, and when he went outside to play, she told his father. So John used to throw his ball against the side of the stable and catch it again, an hour at a time. But it was lonesome business, especially when he could hear the other boys playing on a vacant corner.

John was sent to bed early. From his window he could often hear the other boys playing, could sometimes see them. One evening when coasting was fine he saw them going out to the hill. With his eye he measured the distance from the porch-roof below his window, to the nearest branch of the pine tree. He could make that. So he stole out and down to the barn where he kept the shiny new sled Uncle Tom had given him.

After that he did it often; and never was caught.

In playing at school the boys broke a window pane, and John was taxed 10 cents to help pay for it. But he had no 10 cents. And nowhere to get them. While he was worrying over it he happened to see the housekeeper lay the purse with the house money on the kitchen table while she went to the garden. The next morning he paid his 10 cents.

A Wise Stepmother

One day the housekeeper said: "Now you'll get trained! Your dad's gone to bring you a stepmother. She'll tend to you!" As he thought it over he felt that a stepmother couldn't make things much worse than they were. Anyway, he'd soon be old enough to run away.

On the very first evening the new mother said: "John, I didn't know what to bring you from the city. It had to be small, so I got a ball and a pocket knife. I hope you'll like them." Would he like them! He could scarcely wait to show them to the boys: "An' it's not one of them sissy pearl-handled things. Look at that blade! You can cut anything with that. That's a man's knife!"

The new mother did not bother about John, at least he thought so, and that was all he asked. One day Charlie came in while they were at dinner, and John was amazed to hear her say, "Sit down and have a piece of pie, Charlie. I never yet saw a boy that couldn't eat pie even if he had had his dinner." When they stole away behind the barn to play ball she happened to come out for apples and caught them. But all she said was, "Don't you think you could play better in the carriage lane, where there are no trees in the way?" So they played in the lane, where Jimmie joined them, in plain sight of the house.

He has himself told how, one day when he wanted 30 cents to help buy a ball glove, and had only 19, he went as usual to the house purse. But when he took the soft red plush bag in his hand the thought suddenly struck him that he was doing a mean underhanded trick to a good friend. He put it back untouched.

She Entered Their Plans

When the country fair came she helped him arrange an exhibit of apples from a tree he and his mother had planted; and after that she always called it Buddy's tree. At that fair John saw a wonderful scroll saw on which the boy demonstrator cut parts for picture frames, scroll-work boxes, doll furniture, and a number of other things. He went to look at that saw every time he got into the building. One afternoon as he stepped on the porch at home he heard the new mother say, "Keep him happy during the winter evenings." Then she saw him and said no more. But the next day she sat down by him and asked, "Buddy, how much does that scroll saw cost? But perhaps you don't know."

"Fifteen dollars!" Sure he knew.

"How much can you raise toward it?"

"I have only 47 cents. And I'll get fifty premium for my apples."

"Well," she said, "I'd like to buy that saw for you but I really can't afford it. Your father wants to make a payment on the house. But I can manage half, if you can handle the other half. I'm getting a little premium money, too. You can dig the potatoes in the lot if you take one row every day after school. And I looked at that doll furniture. If you saw some out I'll help you varnish and upholster it, and I'm sure you can sell some for Christmas presents.

Because the saw had been used for demonstration purposes, and there would be expense in shipping it back to the factory, they got it for $12. The new mother was still willing to pay $7.50 as her share. But John was firm. The bargain was for each to pay half, and he would earn his portion.

Buddy is now past 40. His admiration for that mother grows stronger every year.

On a farm in Center Valley live Mr. and Mrs. Branch, whose two sons were 18 and 16 when I first knew them. The boys were good workers and seemed content on the farm. But one evening the older boy said to his mother: "I like the country; but we boys here in the valley want some of the things that city young people have. We want to mix with people more, and have some fun."

A Wonderful Machine

"What have you in mind, George?" asked the mother.

"Well, some of us feel we'd like to get up a dancing class here among ourselves and go to Cartersville one evening a week this winter for lessons."

Mrs. Branch did a bit of campaigning among other mothers, then the young people had a meeting at her house. The result was a class of 18, nine couples. The boys who had cars, or whose fathers were long-sighted enough to let them have the family car, took care of transportation. Those who had no cars paid a fare.

All winter that group took lessons, not only in dancing, but unconsciously in the facility of social manners that goes with dancing. At the beginning of the second winter this class united with a class in town.

Mrs. Branch opened a county circulating library divison in her home. She encouraged parties.

One fall Mr. Branch talked to George about taking a winter course in agriculture at the college not very far away. He went there for a number of winters; then he spent one term at Cornell. When he brought home a bride the father and mother built themselves a cottage on the next hill, and turned the farmstead over to George, while they devoted themselves largely to their garden and 40 colonies of Italian bees.

In the meantime Billy, the second son, had worked into a successful career. But he is still a "home" boy. He built a bungalow near his father's cottage, where he brings his family every summer, and where he comes whenever he can leave his charge.

Many a boy (and lately many a girl), has worked his way through college with nothing between himself and the world but his own two hands and a mother at home eagerly watching his progress, and writing him letters about his boy friends, the old horse, the dog, the pie she was baking and would like to share with him—letters of home.

Beloved Babies?

I once heard a woman say to the head of a reform school, "And to think that each of these hardened boys was once a mother's beloved baby!"

"No," said he, "beloved babies seldom get here. These boys had the kind of mother that says 'There lies another brat.' You know when there is trouble with a workman in one of the Ford plants, the head of personnel looks first into the home; and it's the same here. The testimony that delinquent boys and men give to a student of the problem, tell a sad story. When one has worked back through chapters of crime, back to the beginning, the trail leads to something like this: 'When I was four years old my father died, and mother was away late every night, cleaning offices. Then she married a man with four children; and there the real trouble began. Or he may say 'The first time I ran away was when my mother beat me because she had lost a quarter and thought I had taken it. That gave me an idea, and before I was six years old I used to go through my father's pockets when he was drunk.' Boys like that don't have a chance."

Through Her Labor

The man's words brought to my mind, by way of contrast, a woman who lived near my home some years ago, a widow with a family of growing children. She had been reared in a home of culture and education, and she craved the same for her children. But all her funds had been swept away. She moved to a university town "with my five children and not a dollar between me and the world" she has told me, and opened a home for students. She housed as many as she could, and added others for table board, to the number of 50. It was not easy. But she persevered, and succeeded.

When the youngest received his diploma her friends felt that now she could relax a bit. But he wanted to take a graduate course. And she wanted him to have it. So they put their heads together. First she helped him secure a scholarship; then she went on feeding her 50 boys. When funds could be stretched no further she indorsed notes for him, the only security being her good name.

She found time to follow him in his studies, reading and discussing with him some of his books. Today that boy is out in the world, giving to it the splendid service his thoroughbred mother made possible. No distance in miles can ever cause that boy to "leave home."

By Burton Holmes from Ewing Galloway-The Christian Science Monitor

ANOTHER LAND, OTHER COSTUMES, BUT THE SAME KIND OF PROTECTION

A Sikh Traffic Officer From India Guards Chinese School Children While They Cross a Street in the Modern City of Kuala Lumpur, Malay States.

Nearly half the population of the Malay States is Chinese. Most of the true natives are Indo-Chinese, with many of the characteristics of the Burmese.

During the last 14 years education has been widely extended in this country, in spite of the fact that it involved a large increase in the number of teachers and a sharp upward turn in the teaching standard.

There is a college at Singapore and one at Kuala Kangsar. A successful trade school is located at Kuala Lumpur. A technical college and an agricultural college are getting under way. The country is rich in natural resources.

Advertising—and You

VIII—Widening the Horizon of Human Living

By ARTHUR T. LEWIS

Advertising Writer and Executive
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

"SEE, Grandpa! A new machine which keeps the house cool in summer as well as warm in winter!" exclaims Sister Sue, pointing to her open magazine. "Yes," responds Grandfather, "looks pretty good, too. Might be a good idea to get one of those contraptions before next summer."

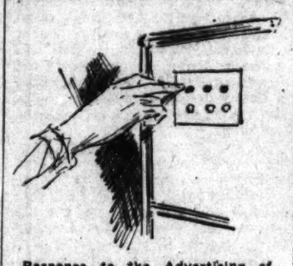
Grandfather, thus taking a long mental step toward the adoption of one of the newest products of human inventiveness, may not remember with what comparative apathy he heard, when he was Sue's age, about Alexander Graham Bell's new invention, the telephone. Curious, he might have been, particularly if he happened to read one of the newspaper accounts of the "interesting toy" or heard about it from a visitor to the Philadelphia Centennial in 1876. But he was not interested as a buyer. It was many years before he even thought of installing one of the "contraptions" in his home.

They Were Influenced to Buy by an Advertisement That Appealed to Their Intelligence.

How different with the radio. Even Sue can almost remember when that was first introduced, for it was scarcely a dozen years ago. Advertising, however, began at once to spread the news and to create in millions of homes the desire for a radio. There are now more than 13,000,000 receiving sets in the United States.

Advertising has played an indispensable rôle in lifting humanity out of the rut of immobility, isolation and toil into a new freedom of thought and action. You press a button and electricity leaps to do your bidding through countless devices which save time and labor. In the kitchen is a refrigerator, perhaps an electric one. In the basement is a furnace, perhaps an oil burner or a stoker. In the bathroom is a modern tub, now fitted with a shower. In the garage is a motorcar—perhaps two or three of them—and just beyond is a hard road that runs from your door to the end of the continent. The automobile is perhaps the most striking evidence of the change in acceptance of new ideas brought about by advertising. Just 38 years ago there were only four motorcars registered in the United States. One early manufacturer advertised from the first. Others followed suit. Within five years there were 8000 automobiles. From that time the volume of automobile advertising grew rapidly. In 1930, there were 25,000,000 motor vehicles registered in the United States—more than 45,000,000 in all the world.

These products of modern invention may not be essential to happiness, but undeniably they do much toward bettering human existence. In two ways advertising is instrumental in bringing them to pass. By spreading the news of them, it makes such articles widely acceptable. Public lethargy and even resistance to new ideas are replaced by receptivity. In the field of commerce, advertising is now generally regarded as the most successful means yet devised to kindle the spark of desire for that which is better and fan it into action. Increased acceptance, public response, widening markets, in turn have an accelerating influence upon invention, and further make mass production possible, thus lowering the price of new inventions and making them widely available.



Response to the Advertising of Electrical Devices Has Resulted in Better Living Facilities and an Immeasurable Saving of Time.

Every person is affected by advertising. Every person can be in some degree a positive force for the support of right advertising, as well as for the elimination of wrong advertising. This series of 20 articles is designed to present information that will enable the reader to get the greatest possible benefits from advertising, as well as protect himself from possible abuses.

NEXT WEEK—"A SERVICE OF PROTECTION"

Those English Names!

Such as Cholmondeley, Pronounced Chumly

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

London

A MEMORIAL to the Board of Education asking for a committee to be formed to consider spelling reform has been drawn up and dispatched by the officials of 16 British universities. Many will sympathize with the aims of this memorial. English spelling is notoriously a bugbear to foreigners; and it affords difficulty to large numbers of English people whose education cannot by any means be regarded as poor. After all, by what process of reasoning, or by what inner illumination, is one to know that the name which is pronounced "Chumly" is written Cholmondeley, and that "Marchbanks" is spelled Marjoribanks?

The progress of time does in fact, without artificial stimulation, often lead to the spelling of words approximating more closely to the current pronunciation. It may be some small comfort to those who are at present distressed to find that "Beaver" is spelled Belvoir to recollect that, had they been contemporaries of Henry III, they would have been expected to write "Engleneloande" for England, and "Eororwic" for York.

The remedy for the vagaries of English spelling which many people propose is that all words should be spelled as they are pronounced. But this is not quite so simple as it sounds. For, after all, people have been known, haven't they, to pronounce the same word in different ways? To take only one example, typical of hundreds of cases, who shall say whether the phonetic spelling of the word "dance" is "dahnse" or "danse"? Again, supposing that this difficulty were in some way surmounted, phonetic spelling would be subject to frequent and disturbing changes, for the pronunciation of even common words varies rapidly.

Forty years ago girl was pronounced "gel" (it still is on the stage); in Johnson's day great was often pronounced "greet"; oblige was then "obleege"; Shakespeare called Rome "Room"; and so on and so forth. This process would have the effect of cutting us off from the literary masterpieces of the past. Anyone can today read Shakespeare without difficulty, because of the permanence of our irrational ways of spelling. But were Shakespeare's plays written down phonetically, as he himself would have spoken them, they would doubtless be unintelligible to the ordinary man or woman, of the twentieth century.

The English language often uses for very different things terms whose spoken sounds are indistinguishable from each other. In spoken intercourse, "rain," "reign," and "rein" might be confused; but it should be remembered, in this and innumerable similar cases, that, so long as English spelling remains what it is, this confusion cannot be carried over into the written or the printed page.

The truth is that English spelling is difficult; but it is a difficulty which, once surmounted, is well rewarded. The spelling of many words today, apparently irrational, derives from fascinating historical causes which reveal themselves immediately to the seeing eye. Think what we should lose if the word "Europe" were spelt "Urup," as it is commonly pronounced. The connection of this continent with one of the oldest and most famous myths of antiquity would be concealed. We should also fail to see that it is derived, according to Trench, from the two Greek words meaning "broad" and "face," Europe being perhaps so called from the broad line or face which it presents to the Asiatic Greek. Something can be said, after all, for our curious methods of spelling. H. H.

After months of effort to reduce the living expenses of students at the University of Missouri, President Walter Williams has appointed a special committee to study ways and means of accomplishing this purpose. In announcing the personnel of the committee, President Williams said, "It is desirable to bring into effect policies that will give every opportunity for adequate accommodations at the most reasonable cost, so that university education may not be denied any student of Missouri, whatever his financial condition may be."

FERRARA
The Ariosto Centenary
7 May 30 October
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Ferrara, rich in monuments and works of art, is situated on the Florence, Venice, railway line.

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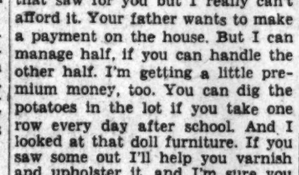
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SUPPLY

Home Building and Gardening

Housing Low-Income Families

Important Exhibit of Progress in This Field

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

New York

BY MEANS of "before and after" pictures, the housing exhibit at the annual Architectural League show contrasts two methods: Speculative Shelter versus Large Scale Community Building. Typical American developments of the past decade are pictorialized and explained by accompanying charts, together with representative achievements in Europe. Also illustrated are large-scale housing projects, at present existing on paper.

These projects have for the most part two purposes, in addition to the emergency object of providing employment and self-liquidating investments of national funds. One purpose is to provide necessary low-cost dwellings by the application of new methods of community planning, and the other is to combat the newly recognized American entity, the blighted district. A blighted district is defined for this occasion as an area no longer able to pay for its share of government nor to provide a decent neighborhood for its residents for reasons more directly traceable to wasteful layout and low standard speculative construction than to the income level of its inhabitants.

State Assistance

Eight charts devoted to European housing show examples of the 3,500,000 homes which have been erected since the war in England, Germany, Holland, France, Switzerland, Russia and Austria, these improvements being contrasted with photographs of conditions on the same or similar areas before the modern reconstitution. In these countries it has been estimated that one person in ten lives in a state-assisted dwelling constructed since 1919, the total investment in this community-planned construction being well over $7,000,000,000.

England is represented by two significant examples: one, Welwyn Garden City, which decentralized both worker and industry and recentralized them in a newly planned community; and the other, the new Ossulston Estate, the replacement of urban slums by modern apartments designed to house the same people on the same site under bettered community conditions. The English Government has subsidized 1,125,000 working-class dwellings since 1919. The Ossulston development was under the London County Council, Mr. C. Topham Forest, architect, near St. Pancras Station. The average rent per room is equivalent to $3.50. At Welwyn this rate is $1.65, plus taxes.

The French exhibit shows one of the new garden suburbs, erected about five miles from Porte de Chatillon, Paris. There is an individual garden plot for each tenant, and the cheapest room rent is equivalent to $1.50 a month. This improvement was developed by the public housing office of the Seine Department. It is characterized as an effort to construct a "balanced community" with dwellings and complete equipment for the middle and upper income groups as well as subsidized dwellings for the working classes. Large families are further subsidized. This development, proceeding from 1929 to 1934, is being financed largely out of public funds.

What Seven Men Started

The other items in the exhibit are described as follows by the committee in charge:

"Switzerland is represented by Neubuhl, a modern coöperative community located on a hill overlooking the lake at Zurich. It was designed—and the housing society was organized—by seven young architects, members of the Swiss Werkbund, who wanted both a chance to work out their idea of what a modern community should look like, and a good place for themselves and their families to live. This coöperative development is typical of the large number constructed by such societies in Switzerland, financed with a small amount of equity, an ordinary first mortgage, and a second mortgage at low rates out of state funds.

"German housing is illustrated by a large community near the Siemens factory in Berlin, developed by a municipal housing society with the assistance of public funds at very low rates of interest. The conception of the community as planning unit—as well as the universal desire in Germany for social and recreational facility—predetermines the inclusion of handsome parks, playgrounds, schools and other communal equipment.

Shacks to Modernity

"The Russian chart centers around a view of the huge Nizhni-Novgorod project, designed to house workers in the neighboring Ford factory. The plan consists of superblocks of 15 to 30 acres each (five to 10 times the size of an ordinary New York block), each complete with communal restaurants, nurseries, large recreation spaces and all social facilities. Rents are scaled according to income and not according to accommodation provided. This exhibit would not be complete without its contrasting view of a pre-revolution industrial town, a shambles of wooden huts and mud . . . strikingly similar to the typical American industrial village shown for contrast in another exhibit.

"Housing in Vienna is exemplified by the large 1500-apartment Karl Marx Hof complex, with complete community equipment within the development including central baths and laundries, two kindergartens, library, post office and ample playgrounds and recreational facilities. All for the equivalent of about 60 cents per room per month—a sum which pays only for upkeep, the capital cost of the buildings being written off at the start in this Socialist city.

"Holland is represented by a fine slum-clearance and rehousing project carried out by the city of Rotterdam, with public loans and subsidy. Typical coöperative and municipal housing from Amsterdam and The Hague are also shown. The three examples show the compact urban community developed by the Dutch. As contrast there is an air view of an old section of Amsterdam, showing an area in process of clearance, and another already reconstructed in cheap dwellings.

Private Philanthropy

"The section of American Experience shows that efforts to produce low-rent dwellings on an investment basis, in permanent and attractive communities, compares in purpose and planning method, if not as yet in scale, with the European achievement. The 10 developments exhibited here represent an investment of $31,000,000—or about half the total amount invested in model constructions in large-scale planned community developments.

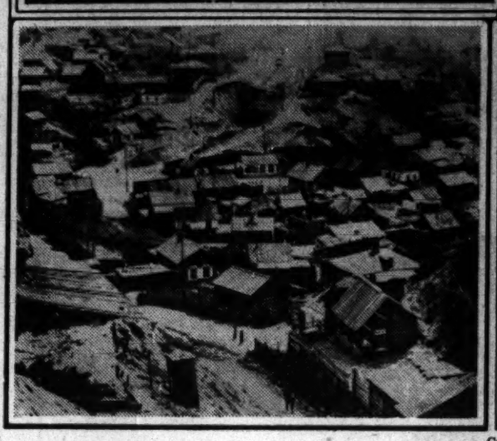
"In actuality, these charts show how, here and there, small groups—foundations, philanthropists, interested individuals—have been making invaluable experiments in anticipation of a national housing policy. They have, against great odds of inertia, wasteful speculative practice and obsolete ideals, already achieved a new method, the result of which may be seen in the bold attack offered by most of the new projects.

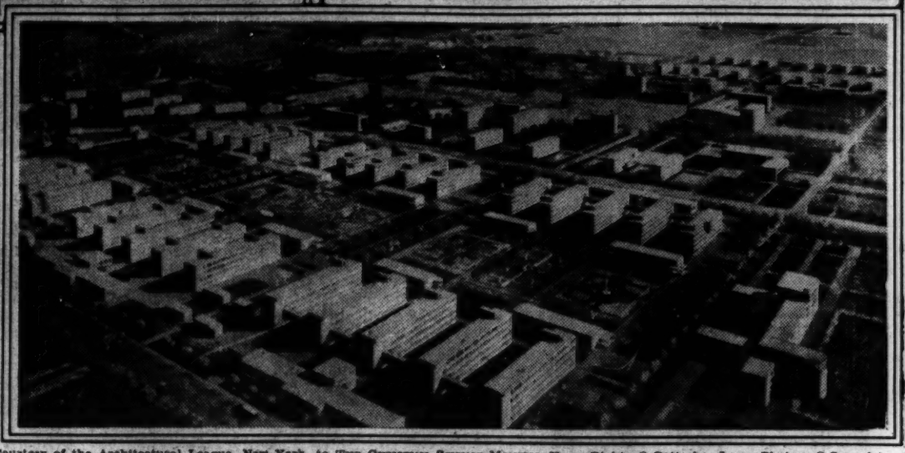
"The exhibit includes: A fine example of war housing for industrial workers by the United States Government at Bridgeport; Mariemont, the planned satellite suburb of Cincinnati; Chatham Village, the spacious community for white-collar workers recently completed by the Buhl Foundation in Pittsburgh; and the two developments constructed by the limited dividend City Housing Corporation, of New York. . . . Sunnyside in Queens, turning the old gridiron block layout to new uses, and Radburn, N. J., the first complete suburban community planned for the motor age. Apartment developments include also: Mr. Rockefeller's coöperative Paul Laurence Dunbar apartments in Harlem; the Michigan Boulevard apartments constructed in Chicago, also for Negroes, by the Julius Rosenwald Fund; and the Phipps Garden Apartments in Queens, by the Society of Phipps Houses.

"Only in New York, so far, has the State or municipality offered any sort of financial or other assistance. The New York State Housing Law provides aid, not in the form of investment or subsidy as in Europe, but by means of regulated tax exemption.

"Two of the exhibits show construction under this law: One is the Brooklyn Garden Apartments which, though a small project, is noteworthy because of its low rentals. The Amalgamated Dwellings in Grand Street, also under the housing law, illustrate the one forward step taken on the lower East Side. Its court contrasts, on the chart, with the dingy airshafts and congested construction of the older tenements which surround it. Rents under improved conditons average no higher than under slum conditions."

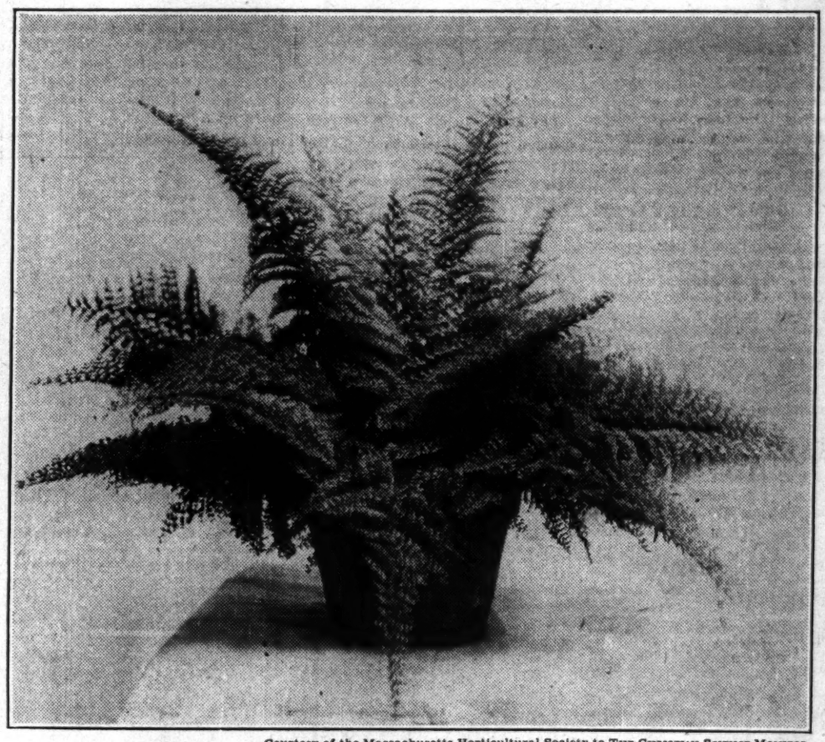
E. C. S.





Housing Projects Are of Paramount Concern These Days and a Section of the Architectural League Show in New York Is Given Over to This Subject. The Upper Photographs and Lower Right Show Completed Projects. Upper Left—The Vienna Municipal Housing Project, Karl Marx-Hof, Joseph Bittner and Karl Ehn, Architects. Rents for About 60 Cents per Room per Month. This Pays Only for Upkeep. The Capital Cost of Building Was Written Off at the Start. Upper Right—Amalgamated Dwellings, Inc., Project, Grand Street, New York, Springsteen and Goldhammer, Architects. Receives Tax Exemption Under New York State Housing Board. Lower Left—A Typical Russian Industrial Village Before the Revolution. Right—The Modern Workers' City Factory Employees at Nizhni-Novgorod, Soviet Russia. Notice the Gardens.

Courtesy of the Architectural League, New York, to The Christian Science Monitor. Upper Right—© Gottscho. Lower Photos—© Soyuzfoto.



Courtesy of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society to The Christian Science Monitor

The Boston or Sword Fern (Nephrolepsis) Is One of the Hardiest Kinds and Is Available in Many Varieties. This Is Amersohli, Particularly Graceful and Feathery.

Ferns—Our Woodland Guests

House Plants and Their Care Series—9

By KARIN B. HEDENBERG

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

FOR the last few years more and more ferns are being raised, which means that more and more ferns are being purchased, and are being taken out of greenhouses. Here conditions for these lovely feathery natives of the silent places are as nearly ideal as intelligent care can make them, and they are carried into homes where conditions are usually just the opposite.

In their native habitat we find ferns growing in the woods where there is practically no sun. This should teach us that ferns will be happiest when growing in a north window where they have light but no direct sun. Ferns are well adapted to growing in sunless rooms.

There are three varieties of ferns, termed by the florist, "The Big Three," that are especially adapted for house use. These varieties are the result of years of experimentation on the part of the grower, to say nothing of the experienced work that has gone into their propagation.

Vigorous and Beautiful

Scotti, Teddy Jr. and Boston ferns have much to recommend them They are not only vigorous growers, but they are beautiful specimens. Each of these varieties will stand some neglect. This is more than can be said of ferns with finely divided fronds, such as the Maidenhair ferns (Adiantum Yarleyense) or the true Maidenhair fern (Adiantum Cuneatum).

While the varieties that comprise "the big three" measure up to all the claims that the growers make for them, there are among the larger ferns two other varieties that are equally dependable. The first of these is the Crested Holly Fern (Cyrtomium Rochfordianum Compactum), and the second is the fern with the hairy roots, Polypodium Mandaianum.

The low-growing varieties, known as the Pteris ferns, are all well suited for house use. These are the varieties that have been so popular for use in table ferneries.

The above list is not a long one, but it is a reliable one; and after all, it is useless to attempt to grow greenhouse varieties in a modern dwelling, or in an overheated apartment.

As was said before, all ferns require a great deal of light, but practically no sun. The exception is the Polypodium, which stands more sun than do the other varieties. This fern is therefore very adaptable for a southern window or for use on a sun porch with a southern exposure. Being a vigorous grower with broad wavy and undulated fronds of a glaucous-blue color the Polypodium variety requires a great deal of space even when quite young.

Abundance of Water

All varieties should be kept out of cold drafts. The soil which suits them best is one derived from decayed sod or leaf-mold. All ferns need an abundance of water, but poor drainage and "wet feet" should be avoided. As a rule they should be watered once a day. They must also be sprayed frequently with cold water if they are to remain glossy. Once in 10 days, also, spray them with cold, soapy water.

Ferns should never be kept in jardinieres that are partly filled with water, nor can they stand in saucers filled with water. In the case of one plant a good plan is to use a saucer two sizes larger than the pot. This can be filled half full with small pebbles, such as are used by roofers and can be obtained in any hardware store. The best arrangements for a group of ferns is to place them on a galvanized iron tray, sufficiently deep to hold a layer of pebbles. Plants standing on pebbles may be watered without any idea of overwatering. Any superfluous water will soon evaporate. This constant evaporation is a great aid in providing a moist atmosphere for the ferns. Ferns that have had insufficient water lose their bright, green color. Overwatering causes the fronds to turn yellow.

The fronds of ferns are rather delicate. With this in mind, always place the plants a distance away from the glass of the window. Also place them where they will not be rubbed by those passing to and fro. The soil around the plants should be cultivated once a week.

The next article in this series will appear March 14.

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Hobbies and Hints

Planting a Problem Place

Hollis, L. I., N. Y.

Dear Garden Friends:

A shaded north corner always affords a garden problem but when it is further secluded by being between a small back porch and a wing of the large front porch it really is one. Little sun ever reaches this nook and it faces directly north catching all the winter winds that come blustering down a valley across a lake. For several years this particular corner seemed neglected in comparison with the rest of the pretty yard about my mother's house, but when she did find the right planting for it, it made such an improvement that I want to pass along her ideas, as they may be helpful to some of you.

A lilac bush and some honeysuckle vines had been planted there when the first planting was done about the new house. They lived but did not seem very luxuriant or satisfying. Since they were alive they were left where they were but wild plants have added most of the charm to this now pretty nook. Now that it is proven that this corner can be attractive I have no doubt that each season will see it improving and adding new plants.

First of all some nice black leaf mold was brought from the woods and a good rich bed of this prepared for the plants to come. As the house is built on a hillside this ground also sloped. To keep the soil from washing away in storms and until it had settled, as well as to add a definite border, long logs of white birch were placed along the edge. These fitted in with the woodsy garden which was then planted. Against the house and to form a background are planted shrubs of wild azalea, bilberry, and mountain laurel. There are a few small spruce and plants of arbor vitae for evergreens and to ward off the cold bare look in winter. Among these and in front of them are ferns in a number of varieties, hepaticas, pipsissewa, myrtle and moss. Dainty partridge berry vines trail about in the moss looking quite at home. Now whether one looks at this nook from either porch or from the north it has a very pleasing appearance. As spring planting time approaches probably other plants will find their way into this pretty retreat. I would like to add some lilies of the valley; they do their best for me on the north side where they are shaded. To mingle with the myrtle when it blooms I know ground pink brought from the woods would be pleasing. The pink and blue flowers are so similiar and a pretty contrast. It is a combination I have already tried in my own garden. Bellwort and yellow violets I think would love this cool corner. Think of these and take a trip to the woods with view to noting other combinations if you, too, are thinking of adding ideas from nature's garden to your own.

(Mrs.) H. W.

* * *

Landlords to Bird Tenants

Seattle, Wash.

Dear Editor:

Because I have derived so much pleasure from reading "My Garden Hobby Column," I should like to tell you about one of my hobbies.

My husband and I are very fond of the wild birds, of which there are many species in western Washington. We have several bird houses scattered about in our yard; one a 14-apartment martin house, which, by the way, was occupied by several families a few days after its erection. One of the interesting things about the martins is that they return each year almost up to the day to the same home, bringing their families with them.

Last spring we built a small two-apartment house with a tiny opening, hoping to entice some of the smaller birds. Two weeks later, much to our delight, two families of saucy little chickadees moved in, and two happier families you never did see. As their little home is located on the arbor near our bedroom window, we received many early morning scoldings for intruding.

We also have several bird baths, which are in constant use all day; sometimes a dozen or more are scrambling to get in first. One very amusing incident came to our attention last summer that I would like to pass on to you.

A mother robin and her offspring were searching for their breakfast near the bath. Finally mother robin seized a long angleworm and baby robin opened his mouth wide in anticipation of this choice morsel, but the mother had far different plans as slowly she edged over to the bird bath, the baby following. Cautiously she hopped into the water and, with the dangling worm still in her mouth, she dipped down for her bath, and the little fellow hopped in too and took his first lesson in bathing, whereupon he was presented with the coveted worm.

Another attraction for the birds is the feeding rack which is fastened to a cedar tree about 10 feet from our breakfast nook window. Here about eight different kinds of birds feed all winter long. While only one bird, it seems, is allowed in the feeding house at a time, he is always mindful of his little mate who waits patiently down below, and he may be seen throwing bits of bread down to her until along comes another, perhaps larger bird, who takes possession for a moment until he in turn is driven away.

Thus our little friends entertain us from early morning until night with their sweet chirps and cunning antics.

(Mrs.) M. S.

* * *

Sharing a Southern Garden

Tampa, Fla.

Dear Friends:

Enjoying the Garden Page and feeling the winter season is a good time in which to share our southern gardens with our northern flower friends, I should like to relate some of our garden experiences.

Although we find ourselves in the "renters" class, it has been a source of joy to have and share flowers of some kind whenever possible. The first growing thing we owned was geraniums, the hardy, single red variety, given to us in the form of cuttings by a neighbor. To these were added nasturtiums, calendulas, lupins, snapdragons, carnations, larkspur and sweet alyssum. Ferns were soon acquired and we have them in the ground as well as in pots.

To set off our flower plots we drove some ways from town and collected rocks of all sizes. These are moved along with the flowers when moving day comes, and the results always justify the labor entailed. They were especially welcome to conceal a tree stump left in our present back yard and around which we decided to make a flower bed. The rocks were piled around it, the large ones on the bottom, and a bird bath placed on top. In the crevices, we planted sedums. This particular bed, about eight feet in diameter, holds seven rose bushes of the ever-blooming variety; has a border of petunias and balsam on the outer edge and phlox and lupins around the center.

I should like to tell about a virgin plot outside the chicken yard that seemed to thwart all human attempts to get anything to grow in it. Nature took a hand when our endeavors ceased. The friendly north wind blew periwinkle seed from a neighbor's garden and soon a third of the plot was filled. A large castor bean tree scattered its seed in another third and they prospered. These were especially welcome as they served to hide the fence and afforded shade for the chickens. The remaining third was planted in yellow cosmos, which grew to a height of eight feet. So, what seemed at first a "desert place," bloomed and blossomed after all. The old-fashioned pinks with their red petals and contrasting blue stamens always find several shady, rocky nooks about the house. The plants last from year to year and bloom profusely.

We have a number of small avocado trees grown from seed. One seed was placed in the top of a quart jar so that just half the seed was in water and grew roots, stem and leaves before set out in dirt. It proved more interesting to watch than a bowl of goldfish.

Shells gathered at the beach this year served as novel containers for seed I desired to share with friends. Colored wax was used to seal the shells, the combination of green and red being effective.

Florida not being my native state, I, too, had the surprise of seeing poinsettias two stories high and rubbed my eyes to be sure I was awake. I enjoyed the article on its history and name in a recent article of the Monitor and have related it to a number of friends who were likewise glad to learn its origin.

Please do not judge my garden efforts by the length of this communication as I have been contemplating writing your column for some time and had not realized the extent of my meditations. The colors of nature's fashions are so attractive, they are probably the reason for my special interest in blooming flowers.

(Mrs.) M. R.

There are various meadow rues (thalictrum), but to us quite the gem of them all, is the tall growing Thalictrum dipterocarpum with its graceful sprays of violet-mauve flowers, touched with stamens and anthers of lemon yellow. It keeps well when cut, too, and makes a bouquet as delicate and beautiful as cobweb lace.

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Queen Anne's Thimble and the Bachelor's Button!

Believe it or not—they're shown together on Page 78 of Dreer's 1933 Garden Book! Too bad that Adam's Needle is so far away—on Page 108—and that there's no sign of the thread!

Whimsical? Yes—but only between the lines. For this "Book of the Year" for amateur gardeners contains 210 pages of authoritative facts. Free on request to those interested in vegetable and flower seeds, roses, perennial plants, etc.

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The Home Forum

The House That Slept

ALL day we had been traveling along the byways of Virginia, narrow clay lanes, like long red ribbons, bordered on either side by the dark green of the fir trees. My companion and I were taking a long-deferred vacation. The summer had slipped away before we were ready to leave and now, in December, we were wending our way southward. At noon the sun had shone upon us so warmly that we were almost persuaded we had overtaken the seasons and that a summer holiday was to be ours, after all. But now, in the late afternoon, a light mist was beginning to fall and we suddenly remembered we had seen no sign of habitation for many miles. Earlier in the day we had noticed, here and there, small clearings among the trees. Sometimes a cabin was disclosed and once we came upon a little schoolhouse, with a group of curly-pated Negro youngsters about the door.

We were driving slowly when our eyes lighted upon an old weather-beaten sign, nailed to a tree by the wayside. A painted finger pointed toward what seemed to be a cart track leaving the road at right angles. It was rough and grass-grown and, had it not been for the sign, one would have thought it led nowhere in particular. But beneath the finger some rainwashed lettering faintly announced the fact that shelter and food for travelers lay within easy distance. After some hesitation, it was decided we would follow the direction pointed out to us by this dilapidated signpost. It seemed to offer a temporary abiding place, at least.

High hedges on either side hid everything from our sight until we reached the end of the track. Here an old house, standing behind iron railings, was revealed. It appeared gloomy and uninviting, but a gate that swung on creaking hinges opened upon the path that led to the front entrance. It must be admitted that we raised the rusty old knocker with some diffidence and not a great deal of hope. It seemed a sleeping, "Rip Van Winkle" sort of a house and, even as we knocked, we wondered if we should have left it undisturbed.

* * *

The response came sooner than we had expected, in the form of a little Negro serving maid in a red gingham dress which stood out in conspicuous contrast to the unpainted drabness of the house. It gave an aspect of cheerfulness that encouraged us to make inquiries. With her black eyes fixed upon us the girl listened, and then, rather bewilderingly, disappeared without answering a single question. But she left the door open.

After a few moments, a woman came. Unlike the little servant, her appearance matched the house, but her faded eyes smiled at us and her voice had all the alluring sweetness of a Southern dialect. She seemed glad when we decided to stay and, in answer to her call, her husband came and helped us with our luggage. As he preceded us up the stairs, he promised we should sleep upon the softest feather beds to be found in all Virginia. His voice had the same quality as his wife's. Although he wore overalls and his chin showed a heavy growth of beard, his actions expressed a gentle courtesy.

We asked if we could have some supper and the woman responded immediately.

"Anything will do," we said; "some boiled eggs—"

The woman smiled. "I can't tell yet what I can give you," she said. "I shall have to look around. This place isn't what it used to be, but we will do the best we can."

While we waited, we had time to get better acquainted with our surroundings. The place appeared to be a farm of some size, judging by the number of barns and outbuildings scattered around. Most of them contained livestock and at the back of the house we found a group of small cabins, the homes of the Negro laborers and their families. Pickaninnies played on every doorstep; in fact, they seemed to be everywhere. They ran among the dignified, strutting turkeys and chased the little squealing pigs. Nobody seemed to have any pressing duty; no one anything to do that could not wait until the morrow. A couple of barefooted youngsters carried a pail back and forth to the well, but they cut so many capers on the return journeys that it is doubtful if more than half the water reached the kitchen. If the old house slumbered, it slumbered as the venerable ofttimes do, undisturbed by their surroundings.

Our attention was drawn to a large bell which was suspended from the limb of a tall old tree. It must have been at least three feet in diameter, and it looked so rusty and weatherbeaten that I could not help but wonder how many years it had hung there and how long since it had been heard. I smiled as the fancy came to me of Rip Van Winkle, asleep in the mist, waiting for the bell to ring once more and awaken him.

When we were called to supper, we found a table bountifully spread for twenty persons. At first we wondered if the inhabitants of the cabins were to be called in and seated below the salt as in feudal days. But we were mistaken. A silent youth and two older men, scarcely more loquacious, seated themselves opposite to us and a sad-looking woman, her hair strained into a tight little knob at the back of her head, was addressed as "Sister Lizzie." Several others stole in unobtrusively and slid into their seats. Our host and hostess sat at opposite ends of the board and saw that no one lacked anything to eat. It seemed scarcely possible that more food could have been piled upon one table. We believed we had brought with us unusually large appetites, but neither of us was equal to the amount of good things provided; and, as though to prove that still more could be produced, the little serving maid kept coming from the kitchen with fresh supplies. A dozen times, at least, I caught a glimpse of that cheerful red gingham and heard a soft voice at my elbow inquiring, "Mo' hot biscuit, Ma'am?"

Between the kindly proffers of food our hostess asked polite questions regarding our travels, while "Sister Lizzie" smiled and nodded, expressing silent interest. Every now and then a man with a long neck which appeared longer, perhaps, because he wore no collar, looked up from his plate and, with a queer birdlike movement, craned across the table to peer at us with mild curiosity. In the dim light of the oil lamp, it was not easy to see anyone distinctly.

The guests, their requirements satisfied, rose and disappeared as silently as they had come. They may merely have withdrawn into the shadows beyond the lamplight, but we never saw them again. They faded into the darkness and we felt as though we had looked upon the unsubstantial figures of the silver screen.

* * *

As we left our seats, our kindly host expressed disappointment that we were unable to do more justice to his table. We laughingly challenged this assertion and remained talking beside the stove for a few minutes, learning, among other things, that this same family had owned the house and farm for many generations. At an hour absurdly early, we thought of those feather beds and decided to avail ourselves of them. They were as comfortable as our host had promised and I remembered nothing more after my head touched the pillow until I was awakened by a loud and most astounding clamor. It was still dark, but the noise that shook the air would have aroused the seven sleepers. It crashed and clanged and boomed until the whole house seemed to vibrate. All at once I thought of the great bell in the yard. Did the old house need so much noise to awaken it? By the light of a match, I saw it was just five o'clock.

At breakfast we were told we should have been warned to take no notice of this sound as it was merely to call the farm hands to work. We looked at our host to see if he was smiling. It did not seem possible that he could be in earnest. Did he really imagine that anything so compelling could be ignored?

It was still quite early when we took our leave of these kindly people. As we drove away, the rising sun cast rosy light across the silvery frost-enshrouded landscape and the December air whipped sharply against our faces. Ahead of us, in the sky, a flock of birds, little migrants from the North, were winging their way further south and our hearts grew warm as we realized the fellowship of a common purpose. As we turned onto the road, we glanced back and saw the windows of the old house glittering in the sunlight. "Look," we said, "Rip Van Winkle's eyes are twinkling. He is saying good-by to us."

GWEN CASTLE.

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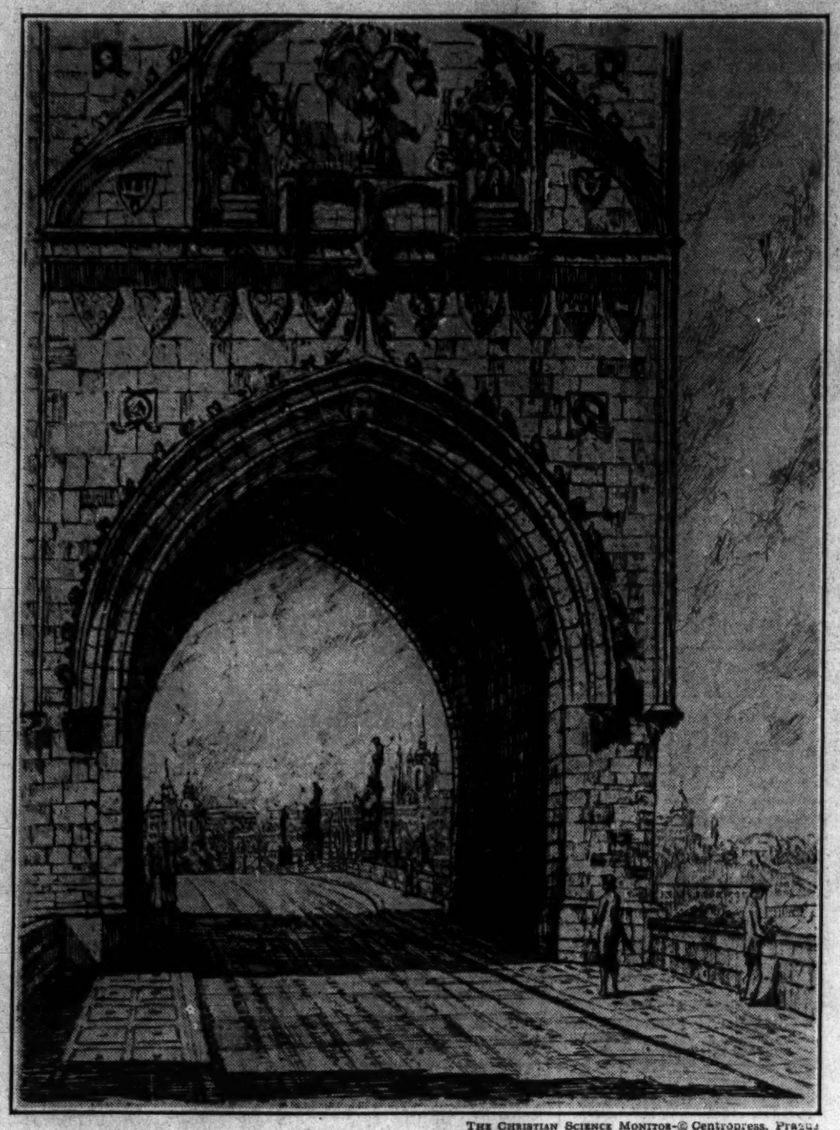

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The "Hradčany," Seen Through the Tower of the Charles Bridge, Prague: From an Etching by Jaroslav Skrbek

George Eliot's Goal

So far, George Eliot seemed in her writings to regard her public from an absolutely impersonal point of view. She was not writing for that public as a woman who had lived and loved, and suffered all the pangs of a life of sensibility; but as one who was all the time hiding that personality under a mask of masculinity and even hardness which was not her own. For a more feminine woman it would be almost impossible to find. A further article written in 1856 on "Silly Novels by Lady Novelists," just before her own first work of fiction was sent to the press, was even more artificial in tone. In it the writer speaks of the frothy, prosy and pious or pedantic woman's novel of what she calls the "mind and millinery" species. . . .

The article runs on: "The real drama of Evangelicalism, and it has abundance of fine drama for anyone who has genius to discern and reproduce it, lies among the middle and lower classes. Why can we not have pictures of religious life among the industrial classes in England as interesting as Mrs. Stowe's pictures of religious life among the Negroes?" This is the question that the writer herself was about to answer in the best possible way, by showing that it could be done. And even now the method was in her mind, for she goes on to censure the way in which rural life is usually approached and the wrong impression most people have of it. "The notion that peasants are joyous, that the typical moment to represent a man in a smock-frock is when he is cracking a joke and showing a row of sound teeth, that cottage matrons are usually buxom, and village children necessarily rosy and merry, are prejudices difficult to dislodge from the artistic mind which looks for its objects into literature instead of life."

One would have thought that at that time so soon after the "hungry forties," and while agricultural wages were miserably low, people might have realised what the actualities were. But George Eliot's summing-up, if severe, is true. "The selfish instincts are not subdued by the sight of buttercups, nor is integrity in the least established by that classic rural occupation, sheep-washing. To make men moral something more is requisite than to turn them out to grass." She felt the seriousness of misrepresenting the life of the common people, and here her moral feelings came in as well as her artistic. For, as she writes: "Art is the nearest thing to life; it is a mode of amplifying experience and extending our control with our fellow-men beyond the bounds of our personal lot. All the more sacred is the task of the artist when he undertakes to paint the life of the people."

This indeed, was the goal of George Eliot's art. She had beneath, and running through her artistic productions a deep sense of the responsibility which lay upon her to teach as well as to entertain, to interpret the true meaning of human life in all its aspects as well as to depict its external developments. She prepared herself for this, just as she prepared herself for the literary side of her work.—From "George Eliot and Her Times," by ELIZABETH S. HALDANE. (New York: Appleton.)

FEW sights impress the visitor to Prague more than the view from the opposite bank of the River Vltava (Moldau), of the hill on which stands the President's residence and the St. Vitus Cathedral, generally referred to by the Czech as the "Hradčany." What the Danube and the castle of Buda are to Budapest, the Vltava and the Hradčany are to Prague.

Two of the finest points of vantage from which this view is obtainable are the embankment near the National Theater and the approach to the Charles Bridge from the Klementinum. The embankment view gives a much broader sweep of horizon, extending from the Petřín Hill and Strahov monastery to the castle (Hradčany) and beyond. It is a scene sketched and etched by many foreign, as well as by Czech artists.

In his etching, Mr. Jaroslav Skrbek has chosen the view from near the Klementinum, not only because it is less often painted but also, probably, because it has given him the opportunity of conveying the real atmosphere of Old Prague in the Bridge Tower of the Charles Bridge which dominates the whole etching.

In few other central European cities could an artist introduce naturally into such a scene so many buildings, outstanding both from an historical and from an architectural standpoint, as Mr. Skrbek has succeeding in doing in this etching.

The Bridge Tower (Mostecka věž), which is one of Prague's most beautiful fourteenth century Gothic towers, leads to the unique Charles Bridge, almost a third of a mile long and thirty feet wide. This bridge, yet another tribute to the Emperor Charles IV, "The Father of his Country," has sixteen arches and on each pillar stands a piece of baroque religious sculpture dating from the eighteenth century. The bridge itself was begun in 1357.

Beyond the other fine bridge tower lies the Mala Strana (Kleinseite), with the church of St. Nicholas and the many palaces of the nobility, from the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, with their "hanging gardens," so wonderful in spring, rising sheer to the castle walls. Then towering above all comes the Hradčany, from the cathedral to the Dalibor Tower.

Only the neat precision, which characterizes all of Mr. Skrbek's work, has enabled him to introduce successfully so much intricate detail into this etching.

Silver Landscape

The landscape faded and the water welled
Into a fountain till the silences
Were fraught with music and we two beheld
How delicate and lovely silver is.
Was it the dreaming birch upon the bank
That gave the spell of silver to the pool?
I only know that when we bent and drank
Reflection mirrored what was beautiful.

For silver lipped our hands and music ran
Up wrist and arm. Surely, the birch was what
Turned day to silver ere the night began.
The moon rose early, even as we sat
Upon the banks more silver seemed to gleam—
We saw the stars reflected in the stream.

HAROLD VIVIAN.

Below the Surface of the Valley

The most extraordinary excursion from Harrisonburg is not on the surface of the earth at all, but underneath it—a subterranean excursion and well worth the attention of every traveler. For the limestone, whose disintegration has wrought the fertility of this whole valley, has also wrought a miracle below the soil. A brook, carving its first shallow bed at the level of the Laurentian Plain, pursuing a course no one can calculate how many eons ago, gradually seeped down between the rocks, wore away the soluble limestone, and became a subterranean river. Burrowing deeper and deeper, it left behind corridors and galleries, caves and labyrinths of endless extent and of a formation which seems the apotheosis of modernist sculpture. One cannot say how many of these cities of silence lie below the surface of the Valley, or how closely they interpenetrate each other. But so many of them have been opened, made accessible to the public and furnished with guides and cleverly illuminated by indirect lighting, that the traveler through the Valley can stop at the time most convenient to his own plans and be sure of seeing something he will never forget. The most jaded sightseer will find such a stop worth his while, for the strange petrified scenes have never been sullied by the smoke of torches and are revealed in the pristine rose and blue, the cream and bronze of the water-eroded stone. Some of the corridors and lofty vestibules are elaborate with muddy colors and heavy forms that remind us of a German Kurhaus. In others long streamers, exquisitely tinted and semi-transparent, are folded and pleated in symmetrical regularity. Some of these moulded rocks, during the ages of their formation, were so incessantly played upon by a current of air that they are twisted into long, graceful petals. There are rooms that suggest tropical forests, and others that have the arches of Oriental mosques. There are miniature kingdoms of glittering white columns around lakes of crystal clarity. Some of the sculpture is brutal, and follows unaccustomed laws of proportion, balance or line. Other forms are airily and lightly chiseled, with extravagant loveliness, and ingrained with fanciful coloring.—AGNES ROTHERY, in "New Roads in Old Virginia." (Boston: Houghton Mifflin.)

Fähigkeit

Übersetzung des auf dieser Seite in englischer Sprache erscheinenden christlich-wissenschaftlichen Aufsatzes

IN DER Christlichen Wissenschaft lernen wir Gott als das Gute richtig verstehen; daher wissen wir, daß alle wahre Fähigkeit von Gott kommt und nur Gutes bewirken kann. Der Antrieb, Böses zu tun, ist nicht göttlichen Ursprungs. In der Christlichen Wissenschaft lernen wir bald verstehen, daß wir nicht das Opfer von Einflüsterungen zu sein brauchen, sondern daß wir die Art jedes uns dargebotenen Gedankens aufdecken müssen und nur die guten beherbergen dürfen, daher die eindringliche Forderung des Meisters: „Wachet!"

Weltliche Gedanken—Selbstsucht, Krankheit, Furcht, Sünde—Einflüsterungen des fleischlichen Sinnes, müssen, da sie unwirklich sind, aus dem menschlichen Bewußtsein ausgeschlossen werden. Im Rechnen halten wir uns mit keinem irrigen Schluß, wie z. B. daß zwei und zwei fünf, fünfzehn oder zwanzig sei, auf. Sooft wir an zwei und zwei denken, denken wir sofort an vier. So müssen wir auch über die geistigen Tatsachen des Seins richtig denken lernen. Denken wir also an den Menschen, so sollten wir nicht mehr an Krankheit, Böses, Materie oder Tod denken, sondern lieber über die Wahrheit nachdenken, daß der Mensch den Geist, das Leben, die Wahrheit, die Liebe widerspiegelt, daß er Gesundheit und Güte, mit andern Worten, Gott zum Ausdruck bringt. Solches Denken ist gewiß „aus dem Vermögen, das Gott darreicht".

Die Fähigkeit, die Wahrheit zu erkennen, das Aufgeben der falschen Auffassung, daß der Mensch in der Materie und aus Materie sei, ist sicher eine gottgegebene Fähigkeit. Wenn wir nur innehielten und über diese Tatsache nachdächten, innehielten, um zu sehen, daß wir die Fähigkeit zu wahrer Tätigkeit nicht aus uns selber sondern von Gott haben, würde viel Schwierigkeit und scheinbare Unfähigkeit beseitigt. Das Unwirkliche oder Materielle verschwindet in dem Verhältnis, wie wir das Wirkliche oder Geistige verstehen lernen.

Was dem Menschen göttlich verliehen ist, kann nie vernichtet werden. Wir müssen den Menschen als Gottes Vertreter erkennen lernen und beständig bestrebt sein, die Fähigkeit und die Kraft, die Gott Seinem Ebenbilde verleiht, zu beweisen. Mrs. Eddy schreibt in "Miscellaneous Writings" (S. 183): „Alles, was Gott möglich ist, ist dem Menschen als der Widerspiegelung Gottes möglich". Welche Kraft doch diese richtige Anschauung von Widerspiegelung offenbart! Ist diese wahre Tatsache einmal erkannt, so lasten Zweifel, Unfähigkeit und Untätigkeit nicht mehr auf dem Denken.

Kommen wir zu der Überzeugung, daß Gott weder veranlaßt noch zuläßt, daß der Mensch auf irgend eine Art Böses tut, so lernen wir allen irrigen Antrieben widerstehen. Gott ist nicht für das Böse verantwortlich, und wir sind im Irrtum, wenn wir Ihn dafür verantwortlich zu machen suchen. Hielten wir unerschütterlich an dem wahren Gottesbegriff fest, so wären wir uns nie des Bösen bewußt, das nur eine Trugvorstellung von Gott und Seiner Schöpfung ist. Und das Böse kann uns nur wirklich scheinen, wenn unsere Vorstellung von Gott getrübt ist; folglich hat das Böse keine Macht oder Befugnis, und das sterbliche Gemüt kann keine Fähigkeit verleihen.

Fähigkeit ist die Kraft zu vollbringen. Die Sterblichen hätten ebensogut schon vor 500 Jahren eine Flugmaschine haben können, wenn sie das Verständnis gehabt hätten, sie zu bauen. Ihre Unfähigkeit, sie herzustellen, war die Folge ihrer Unwissenheit. Intelligenz ist eine Eigenschaft des göttlichen Gemüts; daher schließt sie das „Vermögen, das Gott darreicht", in sich. Man kann leicht einsehen, daß dieses Vermögen nicht zu Irrtum führt. Es kann nicht irren, sonst wäre es nicht göttlich intelligent.

Das Verständnis, daß Gott die Quelle aller wahren Fähigkeit ist, bietet uns eine bestimmte Arbeitsgrundlage zur Ausführung unserer täglichen Aufgaben. Wir sind im Irrtum, wenn wir Intelligenz als persönlichen Besitz ansehen und sie in einem vermeintlichen materiellen Gemüt suchen. Wir müssen Gott als die Quelle aller Ideen, alles Verständnisses, anerkennen lernen. In den Sprüchen Salomos lesen wir: „Befiehl dem Herrn deine Werke, so werden deine Anschläge fortgehen". Dies ist eine bestimmte und unfehlbare Regel, sein Bewußtsein mit Gott, der unerschöpflichen Quelle wahrer Gedanken, zu vereinigen. In dem Verhältnis, wie des Menschen Einheit mit Gott erkannt wird, gibt es kein Verlangen, etwas zu tun, was der göttlichen Liebe nicht wohlgefällig ist.

Wahre Fähigkeit kann nicht nach menschlicher Muskelkraft oder menschlichem Willen bemessen werden. Tierisches Wesen, Muskelbeschaffenheit oder Materialität sind flüchtige Begriffe des sogenannten menschlichen Gemüts, die Finsternis des sterblichen Denkens, die die göttlichen Möglichkeiten geistiger Fähigkeit, der Fähigkeit, große und edle Aufgaben zu vollbringen, vorübergehend verhüllen.

In der göttlichen Schöpfungsordnung hat Gott dem Menschen Herrschaft verliehen. Das schließt unzerstörbare, unvergängliche und ewige geistige Fähigkeit in sich. Furcht und Böses versuchen diese Tatsache im Sein des Menschen herabzuwürdigen und zu verdunkeln; aber die Wissenschaft erlöst die Menschheit aus dieser Sklaverei. Fähigkeit ist der Zustand des Fähigseins. Sie bedeutet Tätigkeit; und die Wahrheit, daß der Mensch Herrschaft hat, muß angewandt werden, um die vermeintlichen Mächte des Bösen, Furcht und ihre Gefährten Sorge, Furchtsamkeit, Bedenken zu überwinden. Da Gott das einzige Gemüt ist, besteht des Menschen Herrschaft im Widerspiegeln des Gemüts. Folglich ist der Mensch nicht der Sklave des Bösen, da ihm von Gott, dem unendlich Guten, Herrschaft gegeben ist. Der Beweis dieser ewigen Tatsache wird weitergehen, bis sich alle „die Fähigkeit der mentalen Macht, die menschliche, falsche Begriffe ausgleicht, vergegenwärtigen und sie durch das Leben ersetzen, welches geistig ist und nicht materiell", wie Mary Baker Eddy in „Wissenschaft und Gesundheit mit Schlüssel zur Heiligen Schrift" (S. 428) schreibt.

Auskunft über christlich-wissenschaftliche Schriften in deutscher Sprache gibt auf Anfrage die christlich-wissenschaftliche Verlagsgesellschaft (The Christian Science Publishing Society).

The Arrival of the Packet

The arrival of a packet boat in a small town, especially in thinly settled Ohio, Indiana and Illinois, was the great event of the day or week, and the entire population turned out to meet it. It brought the mail and all the news from the outer world and gave glimpses of travelers from far distant parts, perhaps even from another State. It did not always handle the mail efficiently, as one learns from the diatribe of an editor in Peru, Indiana, who declares that it is "a common occurrence for the mail to be carried by this point to Lafayette or Fort Wayne, and returned two days after the time it should have arrived."

William Dean Howells, in his boyhood at Hamilton, Ohio, was always on hand to see the arrival of the packet. He tells us how it came in grandly, the deck thronged with people, the three horses in a trot, the driver sitting on the rearmost horse and doing expert things with his whip. The captain stood on deck, and as the horses were changed at Hamilton, he had his foot on the spring catch which held the towrope, a recent and much-admired invention. Just before reaching the landing, he pressed the catch and the rope was released. "The driver kept on to the stable with unslackened speed and the line followed him, swishing and skating over the water, while the steersman put his helm hard aport and the packet rounded to and swam softly and slowly up to her moorings. No steamship arrives from Europe now with such thrilling majesty."

"The boat captain," says Richard Smith Elliott, "outshone any driver that had ever held rein or sounded his brass horn as he swept proudly round on a high trot to the tavern door. . . ."

"And when Henry Clay came along on his way to Washington," says Elliott, speaking of his boyhood on the Pennsylvania Main Line, "what a chance for the village orator to speak at him and all of us to hear him in response as we sailed from one set of locks to another! No hurried hand-shake on a platform or speech from the tail of a car (with the engine bell petulant) can reach the sublime in trip oratory. Only the calm interior of the canal packet or steamboat cabin can assure us this."—From "Old Towpaths," by ALVIN F. HARLOW. (New York: Appleton.)

Madcap March

March, the madcap,
Now romps through the land,
Draped in dusky fabrics
With new gifts in her hand.
Birds and rabbits love her
And follow in a band,
For March is a hoyden
And races on the sand.

March, the merry madcap,
Is on a holiday,
Whistling through the brambles,
Making willows sway.
Pinning buds and catkins
On thin boughs, bare and gray;
Noisy little maiden,
Laughing all the day.

JESSIE LINKLETTER.

Ability

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

IN CHRISTIAN SCIENCE we gain a correct understanding of God as good; hence we know that all true ability comes from God and is the ability to do good exclusively. The impulse to accomplish evil has no divine origin. We soon learn in Christian Science that we need not be the victims of the suggestions that present themselves, but that there is need to detect the nature of each thought which is presented to us, and to choose to entertain only the good; hence the imperativeness of the Master's command, "Watch."

Thoughts of materiality—selfishness, disease, fear, sin—suggestions of the carnal mind, must be excluded from human consciousness as unreal. In mathematics we do not hold in our thought an erroneous conclusion such as that two and two makes five, fifteen, or twenty. Every time we think of two and two we immediately think of four. So we must learn to think aright concerning the spiritual facts of being. Thus, when we think of man we should no longer think of sickness, evil, matter, death; but, rather, we should consider the truth concerning man as reflecting Spirit, Life, Truth, Love; as expressing health and goodness; in other words, as expressing God. This mental activity is certainly "of the ability which God giveth."

The ability to know the truth, abandoning the false sense of man as in and of matter, is surely a God-given ability. If we would but pause and consider this fact, pause to see that our ability to accomplish true activity is not of ourselves, but of God, much difficulty and seeming inability would be removed. The unreal, or material, disappears proportionately as we learn of the real, or spiritual.

That which is divinely bestowed on man can never be annulled. We must learn to recognize man as being God's representative, and strive continually to demonstrate the ability and power which God bestows on His likeness. Mrs. Eddy writes in "Miscellaneous Writings" (p. 183), "Whatever is possible to God, is possible to man *as God's reflection*." What power is revealed in this correct view of reflection! Once this true fact is realized, doubt, inability, and inactivity will no longer depress thought.

When we become convinced that God does not cause or permit man to do evil in any form, we shall learn to resist all erroneous impulses. God is not responsible for evil, and we err in attempting to place this responsibility upon Him. If we steadfastly held to the true concept of God, we should never be conscious of evil, which is only an illusion concerning God and His creation. And evil can appear real only as one's concept of God is beclouded; hence evil has no power or authority, and mortal mind can confer no ability.

Ability is the power to do. Even in human experience, mortals could have had an airplane five hundred years ago if they had had the understanding to construct it. Their inability to produce it was the result of their ignorance. Intelligence is a quality of divine Mind; hence it includes "the ability which God giveth." It can be readily seen that this ability does not run into error. It could not err, or it would be less than divinely intelligent.

In the understanding of God as the source of all true ability we have a definite working basis upon which to accomplish our daily tasks. We run into error when we regard intelligence as a personal possession, and look for it in a supposititious material mind. We must learn to acknowledge God as the source of all ideas, all understanding. In the book of Proverbs we read, "Commit thy works unto the Lord, and thy thoughts shall be established." This is a definite and unfailing rule to unite individual consciousness with God, the unbounded source of true thought. In proportion as man's unity with God is realized, there will be no desire to do aught but what is pleasing to divine Love.

True ability cannot be measured in terms of muscular strength or human will. Animality, muscularity, or materiality is the fleeting concept of the so-called human mind, the darkness of mortal thought, temporarily hiding the divine possibilities of spiritual ability, the ability to accomplish great and noble tasks.

In the divine order of creation man is endowed by God with dominion. This includes spiritual ability—indestructible, imperishable, and eternal. Fear and evil would belittle and obscure this fact of man's being; but Science is rescuing mankind from this thralldom. Ability signifies the state of being able. It implies action; and the truth of man's dominion must be utilized in overcoming the supposed forces of evil, fear, and its concomitants, worry, timidity, apprehension. Since God is the only Mind, man's dominion consists in the reflecting of Mind. Consequently, man is not in bondage to evil, since his dominion is of God, infinite good. The demonstration of this eternal fact will go on until, as Mary Baker Eddy says in "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 423), all come to "realize the ability of mental might to offset human misconceptions and to replace them with the life which is spiritual, not material."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into German]

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Manchester City And Everton Win

English Cup Soccer Play in Semifinal Round— West Ham Victor

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

British Association Football Standings

English League—First Division

	W	D	L	Goals For	Agst	Pts
The Arsenal	20	6	6	94	45	46
Sheffield Wed.	19	6	6	86	43	44
Aston Villa	17	6	6	69	45	40
Newcastle United	17	3	10	54	43	37
West Bromwich A.	15	6	9	61	50	36
Derby County	12	10	8	63	51	34
Huddersfield T.	14	3	11	50	43	32
Leeds United	11	8	12	42	42	33
Sunderland	13	6	11	57	64	32
Blackburn Rovers	12	8	12	67	79	32
Portsmouth	13	5	13	57	63	31
Everton	12	5	13	62	57	29
Liverpool	11	6	14	62	64	28
Sheffield United	10	8	12	57	66	28
Bolton Wanderers	10	6	15	59	72	26
Birmingham	10	5	13	41	41	25
Blackpool	11	3	17	51	65	25
Manchester City	10	2	17	52	54	22
Chelsea	9	3	18	39	59	21
Middlesbrough	8	4	16	44	59	20
Wolverhampt'n W.	7	6	17	59	81	20
Leicester City	5	10	14	42	63	20

Second Division

Stoke City	18	6	7	56	26	42
Tottenham H.	16	8	6	80	40	40
Bury	16	8	8	67	45	40
Millwall Athletic	15	7	9	51	43	37
Notts Forest	12	12	6	45	38	36
Swansea Town	16	3	13	41	41	35
Manchester Unit.	13	10	9	55	47	34
Bradford City	13	7	11	54	42	33
Notts County	12	9	9	55	49	33
Plymouth Argyle	13	6	12	53	51	32
Fulham	11	9	9	56	53	31
Southampton	13	4	14	43	46	30
Bradford	12	4	14	54	53	28
Lincoln City	9	8	12	55	56	26
Preston North E.	10	6	14	55	63	26
Port Vale	10	6	13	44	55	26
Chesterfield	9	8	14	47	68	26
West Ham United	8	7	13	56	67	23
Grimsby Town	7	9	15	53	73	23
Oldham	8	6	16	39	63	22
Burnley	6	9	14	46	65	21
Charlton Athletic	7	6	16	44	64	20

Third Division—Northern Section

Hull City	18	7	5	73	31	43
Wrexham	18	5	6	66	42	41
Chester	17	6	7	66	40	40
Barrow	15	6	10	47	40	36
Barnsley	15	5	11	78	66	35
Stockport County	12	10	9	69	45	34
Walsall	14	6	11	57	46	34
Gateshead	13	7	10	58	48	33
Crewe Alexandra	15	2	15	66	68	32
Southport	13	5	12	50	47	31
Accrington Stan.	12	7	12	63	59	31
Doncaster Rovers	11	9	8	52	57	31
Tranmere Rovers	10	7	12	52	53	27
Halifax Town	10	7	14	48	63	27
Hartlepools Un.	11	5	15	65	87	27
Mansfield Town	10	5	15	62	78	25
Rotherham Un.	10	5	15	43	68	25
York City	10	4	13	51	61	24
Rochdale	9	6	15	41	56	24
Darlington	9	5	16	52	68	23
Carlisle United	7	7	16	27	49	21
New Brighton	7	6	19	45	77	20

Third Division—Southern Section

Brentford	20	5	4	65	22	45
Norwich City	16	11	4	64	39	43
Exeter City	18	6	6	71	36	42
Reading	16	8	5	81	47	40
Coventry City	15	3	13	84	59	33
Crystal Palace	13	7	11	57	48	33
Southend United	12	8	12	54	63	32
North'pton Town	12	7	11	65	46	31
Br'ton and Hove A.	13	4	12	63	50	30
Bristol Rovers	11	7	10	47	44	29
Watford	11	7	12	49	50	29
Bournemouth	9	11	12	50	63	29
Torquay United	10	8	12	53	55	28
Gillingham	11	5	14	48	48	27
Queen's Park Ran.	10	7	13	57	65	27
Aldershot Town	10	6	13	48	56	26
Luton Town	9	7	11	52	52	25
Bristol City	9	7	13	61	67	25
Clapton Orient	7	10	14	47	73	24
Cardiff City	8	5	17	47	75	21
Newport County	7	7	18	42	84	21
Swindon Town	7	6	17	50	83	20

Scottish League—First Division

Glasgow Rangers	21	8	2	90	33	50
Motherwell	20	4	6	88	46	44
Heart of Midloth'n	18	5	8	68	36	41
Celtic	17	7	8	64	34	41
Hamilton Acad.	17	5	9	62	41	39
Aberdeen	15	4	11	70	48	34
St. Johnstone	15	5	9	58	43	35
Partick Thistle	13	3	11	58	41	33
St. Mirren	14	4	13	61	53	32
Queen's Park	13	6	11	63	66	32
Falkirk	13	5	14	57	57	31
Kilmarnock	11	7	12	63	64	29
Third Lanark	12	5	15	61	71	29
Clyde	12	3	16	54	68	27
Dundee	8	9	13	48	61	25
Ayr United	9	4	19	46	64	22
Cowdenbeath	8	3	19	53	83	21
Airdrieonians	8	3	20	37	85	19
Greenock Morton	4	7	20	37	80	15
East Stirling	5	3	23	43	84	13

Second Division

Hibernian	24	3	3	85	23	51
Queen of South	17	8	4	89	47	42
Dunfermline	17	6	8	81	40	40
Stenhousemuir	17	5	8	89	47	39
Albion Rovers	17	2	11	65	50	36
Raith Rovers	17	1	13	78	55	35
St. Bernard	13	6	9	67	42	32
Dumbarton	13	5	11	56	53	31
Alloa Athletic	12	6	11	51	42	30
East Fife	13	3	13	74	60	29
Arbroath	12	5	12	59	55	29
King's Park	8	5	13	57	64	21
Forfar Athletic	11	3	15	50	66	25
Dundee United	10	4	16	48	60	24
Brechin City	9	4	16	57	81	22
Leith Athletic	8	4	17	33	72	20
Montrose	7	5	17	53	74	19
Edinburgh City	4	4	21	37	106	12
Bo'ness	4	3	8	26	80	10
Armadale	1	1	14	27	72	4

By the Associated Press

LONDON, March 6—Everton and Manchester City showed their class Saturday as the competition in the English Football Association Cup passed through the quarterfinal stage. Everton trounced Luton Town 6 to 0 and Manchester City forced out Burnley, strong second division outfit 1 to 0, on Tilson's goal in the first 15 minutes.

West Ham United also played impressively to win from Birmingham 4 to 0, while Sunderland drew, 4 to 4, with Derby County. Barkas, Morton, Wilson and Pollard tallied for West Ham.

Luton Town held Everton to two goals in the first period, but weakened. Johnson and Stein scored two goals apiece for Everton and Dean and Dunn the others.

Duncan staged the hat trick for Derby in the game with Sunderland, scoring three of his team's four goals. Ramage also netted for Derby.

In Scottish Cup play, Kilmarnock held Motherwell to a 3-to-3 draw. Two other matches also were drawn. Hibernians and Hearts of Midlothians failing to score and Celtic and Albion Rovers scoring a goal each. Clyde forced out Stenhousmuir, 3 to 2, in the only decision.

In league play, Liverpool, standing no better than thirteenth in the English League first divison, sprang one of the upsets of the season as it won from league-leading Arsenal, 1 to 0. The Gunners' loss and Sheffield Wednesday's 2-to-0 victory over the Wolverhampton Wanderers allowed the Wednesday to pull up within two points of the leader. Aston Villa, third in the standings, did not play.

Stoke City increased its lead over Tottenham to two points in the second division when it beat Port Vale, 3 to 1, while the Spurs were being held to a 1-to-1 tie by Southampton.

Hull City took over the lead in the third division, northern secton, by winning from Mansfield Town, 4 to 1, Chester dropping back a point by drawing, 2 to 2, with Tranmere Rovers. Brentford kept three points ahead of Exeter City in the southern section by winning, 3 to 1, from Southend United while Exeter was defeating Gillingham, 2 to 1.

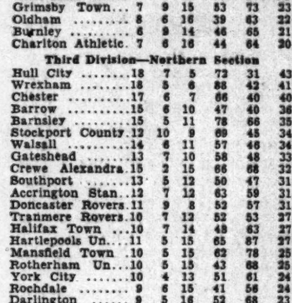
Chess

By FREDERICK R. CHEVALIER

Problem No. 1493

By C. Mansfield

Black 9 Pieces



White 7 Pieces

White to play and mate in two
(First prize, Swiat Szachowy, 1931)

Problem No. 1494

By Dr. A. Kraemer

Black 10 Pieces

White 7 Pieces

White to play and mate in three
(First prize, ex aequo, Gudehus Jubilee)

Solutions to Problems

No. 1491. Q-R3

No. 1492. 1. Kt-Kt3 threat
2. Kt(Q6)-B5ch
1. ——— K-Q5
2. B-Kt6ch
1. ——— QxKt
2. QxQch
1. ——— Q-QKt5
2. Q-Kt5ch
1. ——— Kt-K6
2. PxKtch

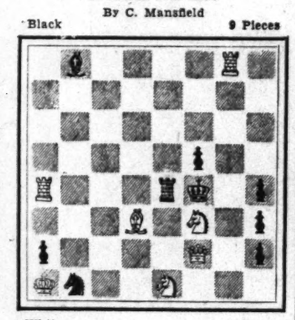
End-Game No. 137. White wins: 1 Q-Kt5, QxQ; 2 P-B8(Q)ch, K-B2; 3 QxKtch, KxQ; 4 Kt-B7ch, K-Q3; 5 KtxQ, and wins.

End-Games

The position below arose in the Janowski-Schlechter game, London, 1899. White (Janowski) wins with amazing celerity.

End-Game No. 138

Black 12 Pieces



White 11 Pieces

White to play and win

Notes

Capablanca leaves Havana today for Panama, and will reach Los Angeles by March 25, where he will begin a tour of the country. The American Chess Bulletin, 150 Nassau Street, New York City, is arranging his itinerary.

The Illinois State Chess Association, with headquarters at the Springfield Y. M. C. A., has been recently organized and is graphic evidence of the interest Illinois chess enthusiasts are taking in the chess events planned in connection with the coming Chicago World's Fair. Two of its officers obtained draws with Dr. Alekhine in his recent exhibition in Chicago.

Somehow luck nearly always favors the better player at chess. The game below, from the recent Hastings congress, shows the tournament winner enjoying some good fortune at the hands of the player who tied for third and fourth. Although we have a great deal of respect for Flohr's ability, his style has elements of unsoundness about it that reveal the need for considerable seasoning before he can become a dangerous challenger for the world's championship. But this makes for interesting, competitive chess.

Caro-Kann Defense

Steiner White	Flohr Black	Steiner White	Flohr Black
1 P-K4	P-QB3	28 B-Kt2?(l)	RPxP
2 P-QB4(a)	P-Q4	29 RPxP	P-B5
3 BPxP	PxP	30 P-Kt4	P-B6!(j)
4 PxP	P-QR3(b)	31 BxP	Q-B5
5 Q-Kt3	Kt-KB3	32 Q-Q3(k)	KBxP
6 Kt-QB3	QKt-Q2	33 QxB	QxB
7 B-K2	P-KKt3	34 Kt-B3(l)	PxP
8 P-Q4	B-Kt2	35 QxP(Kt4)	BxP
9 B-B3	Castles	36 KtxB	QxRch
10 KKt-K2	Kt-K	37 K-R2	R-K3
11 P-QR4	Kt-Q3	38 Kt-K3	Q-Q3ch
12 Castles	P-Kt3	39 QxQ	RxQ(m)
13 Kt-Kt4(c)	KtxKt	40 Kt-B4	R-QB3
14 BxKt	B-Kt2	41 Kt-K5	R-B5
15 B-Kt5(d)	Kt-B3	42 Kt-Q7	R-QK16
16 BxKt	PxB	43 P-Kt5	P-B4
17 QR-B	Q-Q3	44 Kt-B6ch	K-B2
18 R-B2	QR-B	45 Kt-Q5	K-K3
19 B-B3	P-B4	46 Kt-B4ch	K-Q3
20 R-Q	KR-K	47 KtxP	R-Kt5
21 P-Kt3(e)	R-K2(f)	48 K-Kt3	R-Kt5ch
22 Kt-B3	QR-K	49 K-B3	RxKtP
23 R-K2	B-KB3	50 Kt-B4	R-Kt8
24 RxR	RxR	51 Kt-Q3	R-QR8
25 Kt-R2	P-QR4(g)	52 Kt-Kt2	K-Q4
26 Q-Kt5(h)	P-R4	53 K-B4	K-Q5
27 P-QKt4	P-R5	Resigns	

(a) Inasmuch as this move does not succeed in preventing P-Q4, and actually results in isolating the QP, we feel that it is fundamentally unsound and inferior to the customary 2 P-Q4, unless White wishes to continue after 2 . . . P-Q4; 3 KPxP, PxP; 4 P-Q4, transposing into what Alekhine calls "one of the very best lines against the Caro-Kann."

(b) Played in preference to 4 . . . QxP; 5 Kt-QB3, Q any; 6 P-Q4, with a decided advantage in development for White; or 4 . . . Kt-KB3; 5 B-Kt5ch, B-Q2 or QKt-Q2; 6 B-B4.

(c) This exchange (and sequel) really helps Black and violates a fundamental of the mid-game: not to exchange pieces if you have greater mobility and your opponent is cramped. White should play B-B4, KR-K, QR-Q, building up an attack on Black's KP, which remains weak as long as White maintains the P at Q5.

(d) Otherwise Black plays Kt-B3, wins back the QP, with a good game, owing to White's isolated P at Q4.

(e) Better 21 Kt-B3. The text weakens the K pawn position unnecessarily.

(f) If 21 . . . RxR; 22 QxR, BxP; 23 BxB, QxB; 24 Kt-B4, with a dangerous passed QP.

(g) White threatens Kt-Kt4 and B6.

(h) More aggressive would be 26 Kt-B3, threatening Kt-Kt5 and P-Q6. Black might then play 26 . . . R-Q2; when 27 Kt-Kt5, BxP; 28 BxB, QxB; 29 QxQ, RxQ; 30 K-B favors White.

(i) Presumably White does not like P-R6, but certainly the text is a blunder, perhaps the losing move. Why not 26 PxP, and if PxRP; 29 Q-B5, Q-Q; 30 R-QB, and White has all the better of it?

(j) The winning move. Were the B at B3, however, it is hard to see how Black could continue the attack.

(k) 32 K-Kt2, KBxP is hardly better.

(l) Black threatens 34 . . . BxP; 35 QxB, R-K8ch, winning the Q.

(m) And now Black has the exchange and an easy win. The rest is simply a matter of technique.

Mellon Guest of King

LONDON, March 7 (AP)—King George and Queen Mary today entertained Mr. Andrew W. Mellon, United States Ambassador, and his daughter, Mrs. David K. E. Bruce, at a farewell luncheon in Buckingham Palace.

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Radio Programs

EASTERN STANDARD TIME

WBZ and WBZA, Boston and Springfield (990kc-303m)

5:00 p. m.—Discoverers' Club.
5:15 NBC, "Dick Daring."
5:30 NBC, "Singing Lady."
5:45 NBC, "Little Orphan Annie."
6:00 NBC, "Maud and Cousin Bill."
6:15 NBC, "The Monitor Views the News," Mr Henry E. Williams.
6:30 Studio; sport reviews, Bill Williams.
6:45 NBC, "Today's News," Lowell Thomas.
7:00 Time; NBC, "Amos 'n' Andy."
7:15 NBC, National Council on Radio in Education: "What Is the Matter With State Legislatures?" round table.
7:45 NBC, Octavus Roy Cohen mystery drama.
8:00 NBC, Mystery drama.
8:30 NBC, Talk series, from Chicago.
8:45 NBC, Sketch, with Phillips Lord.
9:00 NBC, Musical Memories; Edgar Guest; soloist; orchestra.
9:30 NBC, Deep River Orchestra.
10:00 "Headliners": sketch.
10:30 Local dance music; news.
11:00 Announcements; sport review.
11:15 NBC, "Heart Songs"; octet.
11:03 NBC, "Dance Hits of Different Periods."
12:00 NBC dance music.

WEEI, Boston (590kc-508m)

5:15 p. m.—Principato Hawaiians.
5:30 "Rock-a-Bye Lady."
5:45 NBC, "Seketary Hawkins."
6:00 "Evening Tattler"; news.
6:40 "Sign of the Red Apple."
7:00 Phil Saltman, pianist.
7:00 Paunlleroy and Van.
7:15 NBC, Juvenile sketch.
7:30 Salute program.
7:45 NBC, "The Rise of the Goldbergs."
8:00 NBC, Julia Sanderson and Frank Crumit; guitar orchestra.
8:30 NBC, Wayne King's Orchestra.
9:00 NBC, Ben Bernie's Orchestra.
9:30 NBC, Ed Wynn; concert band.
10:00 NBC, Popular dance hour; sketch.
11:00 Forecasts, E. B. Rideout; news.
11:15 NBC dance music.
11:30 NBC dramatic sketch.

WNAC, Boston (1230kc-244m)

5:00 p. m.—CBS, "Meet the Artist."
5:15 Shepard Fashion Parade.
5:30 CBS, "Skippy"; child sketch.
5:45 Discoverers Club.
6:00 Announcements; news.
6:15 "Voice of the 'Cello."
6:30 Local dance music.
6:45 "Chandu"; transcription.
7:00 CBS, "Myrt and Marge."
7:15 CBS, "Buck Rogers in the Year 3433."
7:30 CBS, Keller, Sargent and Ross.
7:45 CBS, Boake Carter, news editorialist.
8:00 CBS, Comedy sketch.
8:15 CBS, "The Magic Voice": sketch.
8:30 CBS, Dictators Orchestra.
8:45 CBS, Lyman Orchestra; Newsboy.
9:00 CBS, Jane Froman; orchestra.
9:15 CBS, "Threads of Happiness": readings; soloist; orchestra.
9:30 CBS, California Melodies; interview; orchestra.
10:00 CBS, Five-Star Theater; Joseph Bonime's Orchestra.
10:30 Local dance music.
11:00 Studio periods; news.
11:15 Local and CBS dance music.

WAAB, Boston (1410kc-213m)

5:00 p. m.—Local dance music.
5:15 CBS, "The Melodeers."
6:30 Organ recital.
6:45 CBS, "Cowboy Tom and Indian Chief."
6:00 CBS, Comedy sketch.
6:15 CBS, dance music.
6:30 CBS dance music.
6:45 CBS, "Just Plain Bill."
7:00

Quintets Start A. A. U. Tourney

Twenty-six Teams Seek Court Honors—Champions Still Powerful

KANSAS CITY, Mo., March 7 (AP)—Twenty-six teams, including all the favorites, set out today on a 13-game program in the Amateur Athletic Union of the United States basketball tournament, seeking to catch up with the two California contenders and Phillips University of Enid, Okla., which already have advanced to the third round.

The Wichita Henrys, for the last three years champions, led the march of the stronger aggregations into the second round last night with an easy 28-to-14 triumph over the White Cigars from Joliet, Ill.

The titleholders, as adept and aggressive as ever, play a second round engagement at 8 o'clock tonight with the Ascension Club of Minneapolis, which had a first round bye.

Other headliners on the night program are the Denver Pigs and the Weatherford (Okla.) Teachers College; American Bakery of Little Rock, Ark., and the Hutchinson, (Kan.) Renos; Southern Kansas Stage Lines of Kansas City and Rath's Blackhawks of Waterloo, Iowa, and Rockhurst College, Kansas City, and Bethany College, Lindsborg, Kan.

Four games were programed for this morning and four more for the afternoon. Playing in the afternoon against Kansas Wesleyan will be the Diamond Oilers of Tulsa, Okla., Missouri Valley A. A. U. champions and victors in every one of their 19 season games.

The California teams, idle today, had no difficulty cruising through the second-round games between teams which got through the first via the bye. Pasadena's Majors routed the Ada (Okla.) Teachers, 57 to 26, and the Johnson Floors of Los Angeles ousted Omaha University, 44 to 29. In the other second-round engagement, interspersed between first-round contests yesterday, Phillips University turned back Midland College of Fremont, Nab., 25 to 24, in the first defeat the Nebraskans have suffered this season.

Quebec Beavers And Bruin Cubs in 2-2 Tie

Canadian-American Hockey League

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Philadelphia	22	7	10	115	75	51
Providence	21	4	13	98	90	46
Boston	15	7	15	97	93	37
New Haven	13	3	21	75	98	29
Quebec	11	5	23	87	116	27

Result March 6

Boston 3, Quebec 2, overtime.

QUEBEC, March 7 (AP) — The Quebec Beavers picked up another point in their battle to emerge from the Canadian-American Hockey League cellar last night by holding the Boston Cubs to a 2-to-2 tie. Quebec now trails fourth-place New Haven by only two points. Boston gained a 2-to-1 lead in the first period, but Toupin evened the count for Quebec early in the third period. Benson scored both of Boston's goals with Saunders drawing an assist on each. The summary:

Boston		Quebec
Burmister, lw	rw,	McIntyre
Cook, c	c,	Lowrey
Saunders, rw	lw,	McCabe
Boucher, ld	rd,	Molyneaux
J. Jerwa, rd	ld,	Frew
Jackson, g	g,	Lamontagne

Alternates—Warshawski, Lane, Buckles, O'Neil, Davie, Weir, F. Jerwa for Boston; Callighen, Arnott, Toupin, Dube, Ward, Connor, Giroux, for Quebec.

Score—Boston 2, Quebec 2. Goals—Benson 2 for Boston; McIntyre, Toupin for Quebec. Assists—Saunders 2, F. Jerwa for Boston; Lowrey 2, McIntyre for Quebec. Officials—J. L. Dussault and Walter Derouin. Time—Three 20m. periods and 10m. overtime.

Definite Schedule For Playoffs Named

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WINDSOR, Ont., March 7—President Charles S. King of the International Hockey League announced here yesterday that Windsor Bulldogs and Syracuse Stars will open the 1932-33 playoffs at Windsor on March 15. The playoff arrangement is the same as for the last two years, with the four leading clubs, Windsor, Syracuse, Buffalo and London participating a 12-game series. Each team gets three games at home and three on the road. Three points are credited for a win and one point for a tie. The playoffs end April 2 with Buffalo at Syracuse.

The winning club will collect 35 per cent of the net receipts, with 25 per cent to the second team, 20 to the third and 15 to the fourth. Dr. W. J. Laflamme of Woodstock, Ont.; Fred J. Ion of Brantford and Guy Smith of Hamilton have been selected as the referees. A lineman will be appointed in each city to work with the referee. The round-robin schedule follows:

March 15—Syracuse at Windsor; 18—Windsor at Buffalo; 19—London at Syracuse; 21—Buffalo at London; 23—London at Windsor; 23—Syracuse at Buffalo; 25—London at Buffalo; 26—Windsor at Syracuse; 28—Syracuse at London; 29—Buffalo at Windsor; 31—Windsor at London.

April 2—Buffalo at Syracuse.

Cricket Match Ends In Draw at Melbourne

MELBOURNE, Vic., March 7 (AP)—The exhibition match between the English test match team and Victoria today ended in a draw with Victoria falling just short of victory. Scores were: England 321 and 183 for nine, declared; Victoria, 327 and 177.

With Victoria needing only 178 runs for victory, play was continued three minutes overtime but when the precious run was not forthcoming stumps were pulled and the match was declared a draw.

Dartmouth Five Ends Season With Triumph

Eastern Intercollegiate Basketball League

	Won	Lost	Points For	Points Agst	P.C.
Yale	8	2	324	282	.800
Princeton	7	2	341	257	.778
Pennsylvania	5	4	245	254	.556
Dartmouth	5	5	361	320	.500
Columbia	3	7	201	365	.300
Cornell	1	9	291	374	.100

Result March 6

Dartmouth 52, Columbia 26.

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, March 7—Staging a strong second-period rally, the Dartmouth quintet won an Eastern Intercollegiate Basketball League game from Columbia here last night, 52 to 26. It was the final game for both teams and leaves the Green in fourth place in the standing, with the Lions fifth.

Columbia put up a stubborn battle in the first period, but fell before a powerful Green attack in the second. At the intermission Dartmouth led, 19 to 18. The summary:

Dartmouth		Columbia
Bonniwell, Maxwell, lf	rg,	Hartman
Miller, Edwards, rf	lg,	Meisel, Schwartz
Mackey, Prince, c	c,	Maroon
Krazewski, Hubbell, lg	rf,	Asselin, Siergiej
Stangle, Krivitski, rg	lf,	Tomb, Steigman, Chase

Score—Dartmouth 52, Columbia 26. Goals from floor—Bonniwell 7, Krazewski 3, Stangle 3, Miller 3, Edwards 3, Mackey for Dartmouth; Hartman 6, Meisel 3 for Columbia. Goals from foul—Bonniwell 2, Maxwell, Miller for Dartmouth; Tomb 3, Meisel 3, Hartman 3, Asselin 2 for Columbia. Referee—Orson Kinney. Umpires—David Tobey and Patrick Kennedy.

Bruins Entertain First Place Hopes

The Boston Bruins have a mathematical chance of finishing on top of the American division of the National Hockey League standing and tonight they "set sail" with that purpose as their objective. Detroit Red Wings, present leaders of the division, and six points ahead of the locals, are the opponents at the Garden tonight. Victory for Boston will decrease the margin to four.

Unlike other years the Bruins have not found Detroit an easy game. In the five meetings previous to this game Detroit has won three times, lost once and tied once. On Detroit ice the Red Wings were victorious, while on Boston ice the Bruins won one and then were held to an uninteresting 1-to-1 tie.

It may be quite a contest for the Bruins to triumph in for since playing here last, the Red Wings have strengthened with Ebbie Goodfellow, star center, again in readiness along with Doug Young, both having been on the sidelines before. Boston players are primed for this game having earned a hard-fought 2-to-1 victory over Rangers in New York Sunday.

New Champions In Canadian Badminton

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTREAL, March 7—The annual Canadian badminton championship tournament was concluded here on Saturday afternoon after a three-day tournament in which a total of nearly 400 entries competed in the five events. New champions were crowned in all sections, as most of the 1932 titleholders did not come from their homes on the Pacific coast. The results of the finals were:

Canadian Badminton Championships

Men's Singles

Douglas Grant, Kingston, defeated C. L. Jones, Winnipeg, 15—4, 15—1.

Women's Singles

Ruth Robertson, Ottawa, defeated A. Boivin, Quebec, 14—12, 18—8.

Men's Doubles

D. W. R. McKean and N. A. Burrows, Montreal, defeated C. K. F. Andrews and H. A. Henderson, Toronto, 17—14, 15—4.

Women's Doubles

Mrs. E. W. Whittington and N. Crossley, Oakville, defeated Misses R. and M. Robertson, Ottawa, 14—18, 15—8, 15—9.

Mixed Doubles

Margaret Robertson and George Goodwin defeated Ruth Robertson and B. E. Mitchell, Ottawa, 18—17, 15—12.

Toronto Hands McGill Defeat in Basketball

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO, March 7 — Although McGill University won the Canadian senior intercollegiate basketball championship a week previous, it staged a stirring finish against Toronto on Saturday, when it all but wiped out a nine-point lead in the last seven minutes. As it was, McGill were defeated, 32 to 31, in a thrilling game, and sustained its first defeat in three seasons in the college union. The summary:

Toronto		McGill
Allison, lf	rg,	Rice
Collins, rf	lg,	Calhoun
Ford, c	c,	Young
Sniderman, lg	rf,	Smaill
Wood, rg	lf,	Lewin

Score—Toronto 32, McGill 31. Goals from floor—Wood 5, Gold 3, Collins 3, Allison, Ford for Toronto; Lewin 5, Smaill 3, Young 2, Calhoun 2 for McGill. Goals from foul—Gold 3, Ford, Wood, Sniderman for Toronto; Lewin 5, Smaill 2 for McGill. Spares—Wagman, Gold, Caplan for Toronto; Hammond, Wilson, Ross for McGill. Referee—Paul Miller, Toronto.

Hockey Notes

DINNERS are not new to the sports world, but the dinner given to Eddie Shore at the Copley-Plaza, Boston, was at least unique in that such singular honor has not been extended often to a professional athlete. The big defenseman was praised without limit in a dozen speeches, and he accepted the smooth verbal tributes graciously. He was presented with a beautiful clock, inscribed fittingly, and an "Eddie Shore" perpetual trophy to be awarded among Greater Boston schoolboy hockey teams.

In what he claimed as his last public appearance in behalf of the Boston Bruins and the National Hockey League, Mr. Charles F. Adams, owner and former president and a member of the league board of governors, made public a letter of his to Frank Calder, league head. Among other proposals for the betterment of hockey Mr. Adams strongly advocated completely neutralizing officials including timers, goal umpires, referees and official scorers, to eliminate all possible obligation upon their part. He wrote that more effort should be made to eliminate defensive hockey and that visiting governors should be kept off the team bench during games.

With the third and deciding game to be played tomorrow night Harvard loses one of its outstanding sophomore stars in Milton Lee Pruyn, forward. Henry W. Clark, assistant athletic director, announces that Pruyn has gone on probation as a result of the mid-year examinations and will be ineligible.

With the selection for the Dr. David A. Hart, most valuable trophy, and the Georges Vezina trophy for goalies close at hand speculation is rife. Fortunately for all others, or unfortunately for Eddie Shore and Thompson, this writer would select these two on showings to date. Perhaps opinion is a little biased, but their records certainly do stand out. Coincidence or otherwise, it does seem peculiar that in the last eight awardings of the Hart trophy it has come only once to a player on a team on the United States side of the border. The distribution of the Vezina honor has been even in six years. Thompson, Bruin goalie, leads in shutouts with 10 and has the lowest number of goals scored against him.

Tulsa Trades With Chicago

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, March 7—Norman Locking, star forward of the Tulsa Oilers, has been signed by the Chicago Black Hawks for play in the National Hockey League next season, it is announced here. Maj. Frederic McLaughlin, president of the Hawks, traded Helge Bostrom, defense, and Louis Holmes, a forward, for Locking. Kay Iverson, president of the Oilers, has indicated he will make Bostrom manager of his team.

Martinez-Zorrilla to Coach

MEXICO CITY, March 7 (AP)—José C. Martinez-Zorrilla, former football end at Cornell University, yesterday became athletic coach of the Polytechnical Schools of the National Bureau of Education. His first task will be to gather and coach a football team. A squad of 100 has signed for spring practice.

Indiana Bests Ohio State Five

Result Gives Northwestern Tie for 'Big Ten' Cage Championship

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BLOOMINGTON, Ind., March 7—Indiana University's basketball team gave Northwestern a tie with Ohio State for the "Big Ten" Conference championship by upsetting the Buckeyes here last night, 40 to 28. Overcoming a 4-to-0 lead after the first few minutes of play, the Hoosiers never were headed again, leading at the half, 19 to 13.

Resorting to long shots at first, the Hoosiers forced Ohio State to extend its defense and then worked in for under-basket shots. The Buckeyes, unable to penetrate the Indiana defense, were forced to take most of their shots from out on the floor.

Indiana		Ohio State
Hodson, Heavenridge, lf	rg,	Beltner
Kehrt, Campbell, rf	lg,	Mattison, Fisher
Hoffar, Dickey, c	c,	Hoskett, Conrad
Weir, Henry, lg	rf,	Hinchman, Brown
Porter, Dauer, rg	lf,	Colburn, Wilson

Score—Indiana University 40, Ohio State University 28. Goals from floor—Hodson 7, Kehrt 5, Weir 4, Hoffar 2 for Indiana; Hoskett 3, Beltner 2, Hinchman 2, Colburn 2, Wilson, Brown, Mattison for Ohio State. Goals from foul—Hodson 3, Weir for Indiana; Hinchman 3, Colburn for Ohio State. Referee—Levis, Wisconsin. Umpire—Jensen, Terre Haute.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ANN ARBOR, Mich., March 7—By defeating Purdue University in the final game of the season here last night, 27 to 22, the University of Michigan five gained a tie with University of Iowa for third place in the final "Big Ten" Conference basketball standing.

With Purdue leading at the end of the first half, 13 to 8, Michigan staged a comeback and won the game with several free throws in the final minutes of play. The game marked the final appearance for Michigan of J. E. Garner '33, R. F. Altenhof '33, D. H. Eveland '33 and Robert G. Petrie '33. The summary:

Michigan		Purdue
Eveland, lf	rg,	Shaver, Lowery
Petrie, rf	lg,	Parmenter
Garner, c	c,	Moore, Stewart
Petcoker, lg	rf,	Fehring
Altenhof, Teitelbaum, rg	lf,	Cottom, Wheeler

Score—University of Michigan 27, Purdue University 22. Goals from floor—Eveland 3, Garner 3, Altenhof 2, Petrie 2 for Michigan; Fehring 4, Cottom 2, Moore, Pamenter for Purdue. Goals from foul—Eveland 3, Garner 2, Altenhof, Teitelbaum for Michigan; Moore 3, Fehring 2, Shaver for Purdue. Officials—Lane and Schommer.

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, March 7—In the last game of the "Big Ten" basketball season here, University of Wisconsin defeated University of Chicago, 28 to 16, at the Field House last night. The Maroons were unable to penetrate the Badger defense in the first half and did not make a floor goal. The score at half time was 17 to 2. G. E. McDonald '35, forward, led the visiting scorers with four baskets.

Wisconsin		Chicago
Smith, Wichmann, lf	rg,	Porter
McDonald, rf	lg,	Wegner
Knake, c	c,	Parsons
Hamann, lg	rf,	Flinn, Evans
Poser, rg	lf,	Merrifield

Score—University of Wisconsin 28, University of Chicago 16. Goals from floor—McDonald 4, Smith 3, Knake 3, Hamann 2 for Wisconsin; Parsons 3, Porter, Flinn for Chicago. Goals from foul—Poser 3, Knake 2, Hamann for Wisconsin; Parsons 4, Flinn, Wegner for Chicago. Referee—S. J. Feeale, Wabash. Umpire—J. B. Travnicek, Armour.

Three Yankees Fall in Line

ST. PETERSBURG, Fla., March 7 (AP)—Three New York Yankee holdouts, two of them regulars, signed 1933 contracts with the world champions yesterday, leaving only Babe Ruth, Lou Gehrig and Charlie Ruffing still outside the fold. Bill Dickey, crack catcher, brought his signed contract to camp with him, and Tony Lazzeri, second baseman, who made a great comeback last season, mailed his on to New York from San Francisco. Dusty Cooke, third to sign and probably destined for outfield duty in the Yankee farm system this year, sent his contract in from Durham, N. C.

Clark Wins Frostbite Race

ESSEX, Conn., March 7 (AP)—Although his craft capsized in the final race, Allan Clark of New York added enough points Sunday to his score of Saturday to win first place in Class A in the two-day eastern Frostbite dinghy regatta on the Connecticut River. Officials limited Sunday's program to four races after the craft of Clark and Eleanor Wood of New York capsized in the high wind. Ted Clark of Port Chester, N. Y., took first place in Class B when George Rapsey of New York, Saturday's leader, decided not to compete because of the poor racing conditions.

International Tennis

NEW YORK, March 7 (AP)—Tennis stars of England and the United States clashed in a six-match international series at the Heights Casino today. Francis X. Shields, Sidney B. Wood Jr., Gregory S. Mangin and Manuel Alonso represented the United States, while England's banner was carried by K. C. Gandar-Dower, R. R. Avory, R. K. Tinkler and H. G. N. Cooper. The pairings: Singles—Shields vs. Gandar-Dower, Wood vs. Tinkler, Mangin vs. Cooper, Alonso vs. Avory. Doubles—Shields and Alonso vs. Gandar-Dower and Cooper, Mangin and Wood vs. Avory and Tinkler.

Women's Western Golf

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, March 7—Having assigned most of its tournaments to the Chicago district for this year to boost the World's Fair, the Women's Western Golf Association yesterday awarded its 1934 tournaments to the Pacific coast. The major championship is to be played at the Los Angeles Country Club. The open tournament is to go to Portland, Ore., a committee in that city to name the club.

Newcastle Tied in Soccer

LONDON, March 7 (AP)—Wolverhampton Wanderers yesterday were held to a 1-all draw by Newcastle United in a match of the first division of the English Soccer League and West Ham United and Preston North End played to the same 1-1 stalemate in a second division match. Huddersfield defeated Barrow 2 to 0 in a second-round match of the English Rugby Cup competition.

College Basketball Scores

Carroll 45, Ripon 22.
Dartmouth 52, Columbia 26.
DePaul 28, Detroit 19.
Hamline 30, St. Mary's (Winona) 22.
Indiana 40, Ohio State 28.
Iowa 52, St. Louis U. 20.
Luther 31, Columbia 22.
Michigan 27, Purdue 22.
Wisconsin 28, Chicago 16.

Yale-Cornell Meet Canceled

ITHACA, N. Y., March 7 (AP)—The Yale-Cornell indoor track meet, scheduled to be held here Saturday, has been canceled because of unsettled banking conditions. The cancellation breaks a series of nine meets, six won by Cornell and three by Yale.

Princeton Hockey Captain

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PRINCETON, N. J., March 7—Henry A. Thouron '34 yesterday was elected by the Princeton varsity lettermen to captain next season's sextet. Francis L. Van Dusen '34 was chosen manager of the team.

Missouri Quintet Elects

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

COLUMBIA, Mo., March 7—D. P. Miller '34, guard on the University of Missouri quintet this season and last, has been elected captain of the 1934 basketball team.

College Hockey Result

Dartmouth (1930) 5, Hanover H. S. 4.

Oxford Ice Hockey Stars Show Ability

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OXFORD, Eng. — The Oxford University ice hockey team, which won the championship of the English League last season, excelled itself here recently while holding the Toronto Nationals of Canada to a draw at a score of one goal each. The Canadians, on their way to the world's amateur championships at Prague, Czechoslovakia, had already defeated England easily by 6 goals to 2, so it can be imagined that the result here gave unstinted pleasure to the undergraduate enthusiasts.

The fast-skating visitors put Oxford's defense to a severe test in the first period of play, but they were held off, and it was not until the second session, when the Dark Blue reserves were on the ice, that the first goal was obtained. The scorer was A. C. McIntyre. Soon afterward Oxford hit back, G. H. Johnson putting the successful touch to a grand bout of rapid passing. Play swept rapidly from end to end in the concluding stage, and the yelling spectators were lifted to their feet by a succession of daring saves by the rival goalkeepers.

The Toronto players made a tremendous impression during their visit to England. They were regarded as the fastest and cleverest side that had ever come across from the New World. When they first opposed England, at Streatham, they made the home representatives look slow, clumsy, and uncoördinated, and the reason the score was so close as 6 to 2 was that C. H. Little, England's goalkeeper, was right on the top of his form. In their second game against England, at Hammersmith, on the eve of their departure for the Continent, they won by 9 goals to 0—a score which speaks for itself. England, on this occasion, was unable to obtain the services of any Oxford players.

Milton Baron Wins Battle With Hall

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, March 7—William J. Hall of the Crescent Athletic-Hamilton Club, winner of the United States Class B championship a year ago, made his bid for the upper regions of the ranking list in squash tennis yesterday, when he fought Milton Baron, of the Fraternity Squash Tennis Club, seventh national ranking player and likely to be higher this year, for three close games before the elder player could defeat him at 15—11, 18—17, 15—7 in the national amateur championships at the Harvard Club. Not until Baron was close to his final victory did the younger player ease off. In both of the first two games Hall held his own, and even took the lead on occasion, only to have Baron, by playing his most crafty and skillful game, take the needed points for the game.

The other two matches played were strongly in favor of the higher ranking player, who won without difficulty. Rowland B. Haines, Columbia University Club, former United States champion, swamped Gavin Brackenridge, Princeton Club, 15—5, 15—7, 15—8; and Frederick Barry Ryan Jr., Yale Club, eliminated his clubmate, J. B. Quincy, 15—3, 15—6, 15—9.

The fourth victory went to Patrick J. Cohalan, New York Athletic Club, by default, when Joseph D. Scheerer, Essex Club, was called out of town. The summary:

United States Amateur Squash Tennis Championship—Third Round

F. B. Ryan Jr., Yale Club, defeated J. B. Quincy, Yale Club, 15—3, 15—6, 15—9.

Milton Baron, Fraternity S. T. C., defeated W. J. Hall, Crescent A.-H. C., 15—11, 18—17, 15—7.

R. B. Haines, Columbia, U. C., defeated Gavin Brackenridge, Princeton Club, 15—5, 15—7, 15—8.

P. J. Cohalan, New York A. C., won from J. B. Scheerer, Essex Club, by default.

Sefton Tranter Jr. Wins Way to Final Round

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, March 7—Sefton Tranter Jr., of the New York Athletic Club, will be the final opponent of Theodore H. Hendrickson of the Crescent Athletic-Hamilton Club, in the final round for the United States Class B squash tennis championship, at the Squash Club on Wednesday, as the result of his victory over Henry A. Haines of the home club, in the second semifinal, played yesterday. The Winged Foot player, a substitute and relief player on the Class A team, scored over Haines by a wide margin, 15—7, 15—9.

Neither of the finalists was seeded in the draw, though their records in the team matches justified it. Hendrickson had won his way to the final on Sunday, when C. R. Ince, Columbia University Club, the first seeded player, was compelled to default to catch a train.

Hitchcock's 'Red' Team Loses, 9 to 8, to 'Whites'

AIKEN, S. C., March 7 (AP)—Tommy Hitchcock's "Red" polo team went down to defeat, 9 to 8, in a match game yesterday afternoon with a "White" team, which included Seymour Knox and Devereux Milburn.

The teams played on even terms until in the sixth chukker. Knox broke away to make a long shot, and Milburn took the ball away from Hitchcock in a mêlée, to send it through the posts for an easy goal.

Hitchcock, only 10-goal player in the country, made two goals from seemingly impossible angles, but for the most part he played a defensive game. With him were Ziegler, Harrison and Braid. Hassler and Lockett were on Milburn's four.

Bleacher Space Increased

NEW YORK, March 7 (AP)—The Brooklyn Dodgers baseball club today announced that it was increasing the bleacher space at Ebbets Field to 65000 seats by throwing open to the 50-cent customers the upper tier of the new stands built two years ago. Ebbets Field seats approximately 35,000, so the bleacher space now will be approximately 20 per cent of the park.

Three Dodgers Sign

MIAMI, Fla., March 7 (AP)—The holdout ranks of the Brooklyn Dodgers today were reduced by three—Al Lopez, Danny Taylor and Jack Quinn all signing. Hack Wilson and Joe Stripp remain the only unsigned players, with Wilson reported en route to camp in a "compromising" mood. Nothing has been heard from Stripp.

Local Classified

United States and Canada

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 30 cents a line. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

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MARBURY HALL, 164 W. 74th St., N. Y. C. JUST WHAT YOU WANT—1-2-3-room apts.; near Christian Science church; reasonable; convenient subway, elevated, surface lines.

N. Y. C., 640 West End Ave. (91st)—Three rooms, bath, kitchen, electric refrigeration, radio; ideal location. Schuyler 4-5943 mornings.

N. Y. C., 55 West 55th—Attractively furnished outside living room, bedroom, bath and kitchen; March to September. Cir. 7-4745 (Apt. 5 C).

NEW YORK CITY, West 57th St.—Business woman wishes to share attractive small apartment; splendid location with 3 exposures; full privileges, board optional. University 4-4717.

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EXCELLENT private home and best schools including summer camping for two girls, aged between 7 and 12, to live with woman and two young daughters; cultural European background; non-sectarian; adjacent to New York; references required. MRS. MARY MASKELMAN, 262 South Irving St., Ridgewood, N. J.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

EMPLOYERS—We can supply you with high type men and women for office, sales or executive positions. LOUISE C. HAHN, 280 Broadway, N. Y. C. Worth 2-2060.

MISS ARNSON AGENCY—Nurses, governesses, infants' nurses, housekeepers. 31 Riverside Drive. University 4-5242, New York City

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CAMBRIDGE GAS LIGHT CO.—Porter 2600

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

EXPERIENCED dress saleslady with following; Christian Scientist preferred; state age, experience. Write Box A-4, Suite 2240, 500 Fifth Ave., New York City.

MOTHER'S helper to assist in care of 2-year-old boy and the home; state particulars and salary desired. L-29, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

MOVING AND STORAGE

LOCAL and long-distance moving and storage. Telephone for estimate. Day and night service Boulevard Moving, 39-36 Queens Blvd., L. I. City, N. Y. Tel. Stillwell 4-3332.

OFFICE FURNITURE

LARGE selection of new and used furniture for office or studio. DRIVER DESK COMPANY, 6 East 33rd St., New York City.

OFFICE SPACE

MONTREAL, QUE.—To let, space in Christian Science practitioner's office. Room 911 Dominion Square Building. Phone LA. 9077.

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HILLVIEW, WOODSTOCK, N. Y., Tel. 140—Loving home for study, rest, recreation, in Catskills, overlooking mountains; modernly equipped, attractively furnished, well heated; rates reasonable.

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GUARANTEED AND EXPERT PIANO TUNING. MARCEL RIOU, 2053 45th St., Astoria, Long Island, N. Y. Tel. Astoria 8-10171.

REPRESENTATIVES WANTED

AMBITIOUS woman desiring permanent connection; high type book sales work; experience not essential; opportunity to earn good income; commission. MRS. ALLEN, 1307 Chestnut St., 5th floor, Philadelphia.

EXCELLENT opportunity to make good income in spare time; sell unsurpassed quality silk hosiery direct from factory to friends, neighbors, acquaintances; unusual values bring easy sales; build steady repeat business; new spring colors; liberal commissions; no investment. CHO-SAN HOSIERY MILLS, 299 Madison Ave., Dept. A-1, New York City.

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TORONTO, ONT., Huron St.—Comfortable room and board for business girls (Christian Scientists preferred); quiet; home privileges. KI. 6778.

ROOMS TO LET

BOSTON, 346 Commonwealth Ave., near Mass.—Furnished front room with large closet; $5 a week. Tel. Circle 9267.

BROOKLYN, N. Y., 355 Clinton St.—Private home, large unfurnished room, top floor; large furnished, 2nd floor; suitable 2.

N. Y. C., 79th (401 West End Ave.) (Apt. 2M)—Attractive, reasonable rooms, running water, kitchen privileges. Susquehanna 7-8024, FORS.

NEW YORK CITY, 526 West 143rd St.—Large front room, running water, steam heat; near bus, car lines; private house. BAILEY.

N. Y. C., 2276 Loring Place (Bronx)—Comfortable room in private house; near church and subways. Ad. 4-2469. TAYLOR.

N. Y. C., 15 West 86th—Beautiful furnished room, modern; subway, church one block; refined home; reasonable; gentleman. Riv. 9-3851.

NEW YORK CITY, 104 East 31st (Apt. 4)—Attractive, sunny, outside, quiet single-in refined home; inexpensive. Cal. 5-0084.

N. Y. C., 45 W. 81st St. (Apt. 3D)—Sublet two rooms, bath, or one room, bath. Tel. Susquehanna 7-2481.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

YOUNG MAN, white, 21, wishes job driving car to California about June 15, 1933. Box L-31, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

EXPERIENCED Swedish woman desires position as cook; neat, orderly, capable, willing; references. ANNA D. NELSON, 45 Worcester St., Boston, Com. 3311.

EX-NEWSPAPER woman; assistant to editor author—or publicist—or writing special features—or speaking of any kind. Phone mornings, Columbus 5-4819 (New York City).

PHILADELPHIA — German woman desires position working housekeeper; accustomed to children; reference. 1506 Bingham St., Philadelphia. Phone Pilgrim 1022.

WOMAN of wide experience desires position as social or housekeeping-secretary, or companion; competent stenographer; capable of assuming responsibility. Write Box P-7, Suite 2240, 500 Fifth Ave., New York City.

YOUNG woman desires position as stenographer, companion, or governess; refined, capable; have taught school. Write Box H-11, Suite 2240, 500 Fifth Ave., New York City.

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BIBLE HISTORY COURSES: King James Version as greatest English classic; reading aloud; Boston pronunciation. MISS BLANCHARD, 37 Madison Ave., N. Y. C.; Lex. 2-6865.

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GLASGOW — Experienced cook general required; fond of children; references essential; 6 in household. MRS. J. C. GUTHRIE, 17 Greenhill Avenue, Giffnock.

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LADY seeks post as secretary or companion; good education; 11 years' office and secretarial experience; knowledge of German; own typewriter; willing to travel. Box K-1235, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2.

LIVERPOOL — Experienced joiner offers services, repair work, jobbing; upholstery; office, factory, cafe work. WILLIAMS, 20 Kearsley St., Kirkdale.

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Guess-O-Jig No. 9

PUBLISHED FEB. 7

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Jimmy Thompson, Port Townsend, Wash.
F. M. Woodward, Los Angeles, Calif.
William E. Moore Jr., Audubon, N. J.
Mrs. H. M. Knapp, Oneonta, N. Y.
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Guess-O-Jig No. 8

PUBLISHED JAN. 31

Answer: Jan Paderewski

Mrs. H. E. Brown, New Bedford, Mass.
Mrs. J. W. Watson, Victoria, B. C.
Martin Krenz, Eston, Sask.
Mrs. J. W. Hughes, Berea, Ky.
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J. E. Teger, Kittanning, Penna.
E. B. Bowen, Graniteville, R. I.
Miss E. Procter, Leeds, Eng.
Miss N. E. Wilkes, Bideford, Eng.

Note: This list was omitted inadvertently last Tuesday.

Daily Features

All Nature

Sand Swallow

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

IN EARLY May the sand swallows return north after a winter spent in Brazil and Peru. Most of them fly straight to the sand banks they occupied the year before and proceed to clean house. They live in chambers lined with dried grass and other soft materials, approached by a tunnel running straight back from the entrance until just before it widens into the nesting chamber it turns abruptly to one side. In the nest may be found four or five white eggs.

As many as 30 or 40 sand swallow families may be found in a single bank, and larger colonies are not unknown. The birds are found over the region from central Quebec to northern Alaska, and southward to southern California and Florida. By the last week in August they are on their way southward again.

Sand swallows or sand martins are a bit smaller than sparrows and are to be distinguished from the rough-winged swallows by the whiter underparts and the dark band on the breast. In flight they have an unsteady, flickering course. For food they depend almost wholly on insects, and because they seem to have a particular taste for such destructive beetles as the cotton-boll weevil, alfalfa weevil, rice weevil, and plum curculion of the south, as well as house flies and crane flies in the north, they are decidedly beneficial. Unlike the other swallows, these smallest members of the family avoid the neighborhood of dwellings.

They have no song, though a delightful twitter as several in a colony fly overhead, sounds cheery and gives one the impression of gay, neighborly birds.

A Word a Day

Notes and Queries

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

"The endings -able and -ible, sounding exactly alike . . ." (N. E., who spots this in a recent article)—We move to amend the motion by striking out "exactly" and substituting "somewhat."

Benediction (Miss E. C., who, among others, requests that this department republish a certain item dealing with this word as used in the order of service)—The following statement appeared on Aug. 19, 1932:

> This word is derived from the Latin *benedicere*, "to use words of good omen, to bless," compounded of *bene*, "well," and *dicere*, "to speak." In public worship a benediction is the short prayer with which the service is closed. It is properly a blessing—an invocation of divine blessing.

Effect, effectual (O. D. R., who reports hearing these words with the first *e* long)—The first vowel, of course, is properly short.

Combat (Mrs. W. R., who asks if there is any authority for accenting this word on the second syllable)—There is none. The word as noun and verb (in all forms) is accented on the first syllable. Thus, *kom'-bat-ed*, not *kom-bat'-ed; kom'-bat-ant*, not *kom-bat'-ant.*

Odd As It May Seem

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Good radio programs—have been known to draw as many as 100,000 letters or cards from listeners-in.

China has—72 radiocasting stations.

The Children's Corner

A Quilt Scrap From Cho Ming's Coat

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

"TOMMY! Tommy! Where can that child be?" Mother was just going to look in the closet, when she espied a queer little wiggle under the pillows on Tommy's bed. "Here I am!" laughed Tommy, as mother lifted the pillows. Then the silk quilt was spread and Tommy chose a lovely apple-green square.

"From Cho Ming's coat," mother said.

"Who is Cho Ming?" Tommy asked.

"Cho Ming was a Chinese girl who came to the United States to study," mother replied.

"But why did she wear such a bright coat?" Tommy was so filled with curiosity that he couldn't lie down.

Then mother described the costume worn by Chinese girls.

"Lie still, now, and you shall hear how this piece of silk came to be in your pretty quilt," said mother.

"Aunt Alice, you see, was a student at the same university as Cho Ming and they frequently met on the steps of the library. They always exchanged greetings even though they hadn't learned each other's names. One Saturday afternoon as Aunt Alice stood at her window looking up at the blue sky, she saw

DRAWN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
"I Should Like to Ride on a Chinese Wheelbarrow, Too," Said Tommy.

someone in a pretty green coat standing at a window across the court from her. It was the little Chinese girl, who had at the same time recognized Aunt Alice, and they waved to each other. When next they met, they took time to become better acquainted, as good neighbors should, and during the college year they passed many happy hours together.

"At last graduation day came and when the exercises were over, Cho Ming and Aunt Alice met again by chance in the noisy, crowded subway where they fairly had to shout goodbys, little dreaming when or where they should meet again.

"Oh, did they see each other again then?"

"Yes, a few years later, Aunt Alice went to Peking, in China. One afternoon as she walked down the street called "Elephant's Ear," she watched a coolie pushing a squeaky wheelbarrow on which rode a Chinese woman passenger.

"Why didn't the coolie oil his wheelbarrow?" Tommy wanted to know.

"A wheelbarrow that squeaks is worth more than one which doesn't," mother explained, "as the Chinaman likes to have music as he goes about his work."

"I should like to ride on a Chinese wheelbarrow, too," Tommy decided.

"Before the coolie knew what was happening, his passenger had jumped from the moving wheelbarrow and was running across the broad street to greet Aunt Alice. And how happy Aunt Alice was to see Cho Ming again!

"Aunt Alice said she enjoyed her first wheelbarrow ride, when Cho Ming asked her to ride with her, as her house was not far from where they had met.

"'Neither is my house far from here,' said Aunt Alice, as she balanced herself on the narrow board.

"Cho Ming laughed. 'How funny! We said good-by in the New York subway and now we are saying how-do-you-do on a Peking wheelbarrow!' Then she motioned to the coolie who lowered the handles and let them off. 'My house is right here,' she said.

"Aunt Alice turned around saying, 'And mine is right there!'

"They were neighbors again! One day Aunt Alice spoke about the pretty green silk coat which Cho Ming used to wear at college. Opening a gayly decorated pigskin chest, Cho Ming lifted out what remained of the coat and begged her friend to accept it.

"And so Aunt Alice sent a square of the beautiful silk to be used in a quilt for the bed of a little boy named Tommy," concluded mother.

The Editor's Puzzle

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

65

Of the 1000 votes cast Jones got 450, Smith 350 and Roberts 200; Jones therefore had a majority. Although neither of the men were especially well qualified for the office, and there was not a great deal to have been chosen between them, the winner was not deprived of his preference.

Edit this paragraph and compare your efforts with the form which appears on another page (among the advertisements).

Brevities

Arkansas Gazette: In Berlin it's against the law to blow automobile horns unnecessarily. The average American city could run comfortably on the revenues from a similar law, assessing a small fine of, say, fifty pfennigs per ptoot.

Detroit News: Boston police have broadcast the serial number of a now prevailing counterfeit $20 bill, but fail to describe a $20 bill.

> The Christian Science Monitor's
> ### Quotation for Today
>
> *EVERY day that is born into this world comes like a burst of music and sings itself all day through, and thou shalt make of it a dance, a dirge, or a life-march, as thou wilt.*
>
> —CARLYLE

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Eskimo Gratitude

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Juneau, Alaska

DUE to curtailment of governmental funds, such as road and trail-building allotments, low prices of fish, fur, decreased demand for lumber and other indigenous commodities, Alaska has been confronted with an unemployment problem. It has seemed to be particularly acute in southeastern Alaska, because job seekers have drifted in from various parts of the Pacific coast.

Last summer some of the Ketchikan business men, looking ahead, saw what appeared to be an inevitable need during the coming winter. They then asked permission of the Alaska Game Commission to slaughter wild deer and store the meat for possible emergencies.

But Mr. C. W. Hawksworth, acting chief of the Bureau of Indian Affairs in Alaska, hearing of the proposed plan, protested. "It would be a shame," he said, "to kill the little native deer. Why not reindeer meat? There is plenty of it in prospect. I am sure that arrangements can be made to secure as much as needed."

Accordingly, when Mr. Hawksworth sailed into the land of Eskimo and reindeer on the government motorship, North Star, last summer, he told the largest Eskimo reindeer owners of Teller and Prince of Wales Island about the situation in southern Alaska.

"There are plenty of reindeer," the Eskimos replied. "There is no need for people to go hungry. We have not forgotten how Dr. Jackson got reindeer for us, so that we could have food and clothes. We are glad to pay back by sending reindeer down to hungry people. It is what he would like for us to do."

(Dr. Sheldon Jackson labored assiduously to introduce the reindeer to the Eskimo country 30 years ago.)

And as a result of these interviews, the North Star plied into southern Alaskan waters late last fall laden with reindeer meat for the unemployed. Many a white man, as he has satisfied his hunger this winter with savory reindeer stews and pot roasts, has had good cause to be grateful to his Eskimo brother, who, tucked away in his snug igloo, while the northern lights stream down through the arctic winter's long frozen night, is also enjoying the blessing of the reindeer.

In Lighter Vein

Considerate

Her Father: "Well, well, it's a pleasure to meet my daughter's fiancé. I want you to make yourself right at home here."

Her Fiancé: "Thanks a lot, but I think it would look better if I moved in after the ceremony."

Like an Adam

"Did Hamhocks take his misfortune like a man?"

"Yes. He blamed it all on his wife."

Fit for the Profession

Mrs. Jones: "I think I shall make an artist of my boy."

Rembrant: "Has he any special aptitude for that profession?"

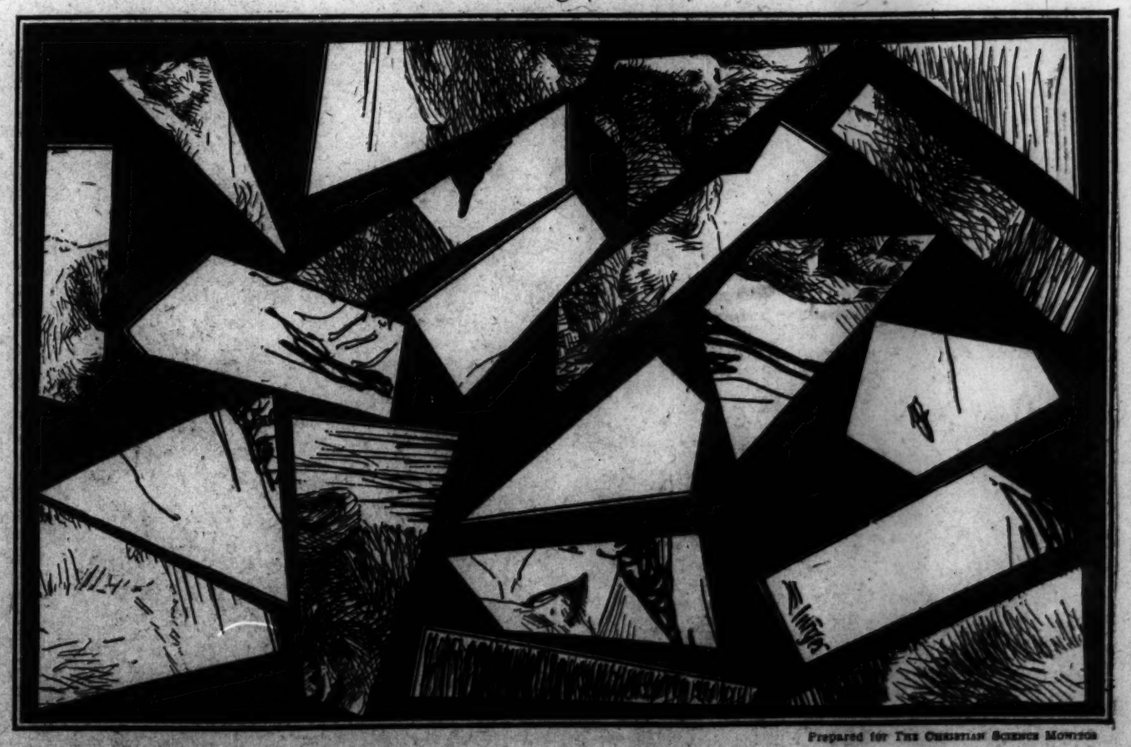
Mrs. Jones: "Oh, yes. He can go three days without eating."

Proof

"Don't you think that women are less exacting than men?"

"Well, numbers of them certainly don't seem to want their pounds of flesh."

Guess-O-Jig (No. 13)



Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

The object of the game is to fit the pieces together and identify the subject. (You may find it convenient to paste the puzzle on thin cardboard before cutting the pieces.) After identifying the subject, send the name of the person, place, or thing to the Feature Editor. The names of all readers sending correct answers will be published four weeks from today. Be sure to give the number: "Guess-O-Jig No. 13."

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, TUESDAY, MARCH 7, 1933 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

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All communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to the Editorial Board of The Christian Science Monitor.

Editorials

Mr. Roosevelt Takes Hold

MARCH 4 should mark the turn of the tide for America. Despite the splendid efforts of President Hoover to combat the depression, the nation had been drifting in recent months. Neither the Executive nor Congress was in a position to initiate bold policies or projects. Now new hands have taken the tiller of the ship of state and have sharply changed her course. And like a ship the country has responded. President Roosevelt's forthright inaugural speech, his quick calling of Congress, and even the proclamation of a bank holiday, have evoked a new spirit in the people.

Much as the people of Great Britain seemed to steady and turn to their problems with fresh resolve under their National Government after Britain went off the gold standard, Americans are reacting in the emergency and appear ready to launch a countercharge against the depression. Of course, this new attitude must be translated into definite measures of recovery. But it is evident that Mr. Roosevelt has clarified his purposes and will offer to Congress on Thursday a detailed program. He gave some fairly plain indications of what it will be in the eight projects listed in his inaugural.

Probably all of that program cannot be enacted at once; certainly all of it is not needed to start the wheels of business rolling uphill again. Merely the evidence of the purpose and power to economize, to provide more employment by federal labor recruiting, and to modernize and stabilize the banking system should go far to revive confidence. Mr. Roosevelt has boldly shown his purpose to lead, Congress is lined up to support him, and the people are in a mood to follow. There is going to be need for patience and steadfastness under the annoyances and uncertainties of the currency crisis. There is going to be plenty of room for painstaking, careful planning. But the temper of the people is the vital factor, and that is hopeful.

As Mr. Roosevelt said on Saturday, "the only thing we have to fear is fear itself." And in recent months there has been a marked decrease in the capacity of the American people to fear. Most of the fears have been for material possessions. The most fearful—and most complaining—people have been found for the most part among those who had great possessions. Those who have had to do without and have found they could are less susceptible to fear. And those who have turned to less material things for their satisfaction cannot be easily stampeded.

The people are ready as never before to believe the inspiring doctrine Mr. Roosevelt preached in his inaugural:

> Happiness lies not in the mere possession of money; it lies in the joy of achievement, in the thrill of creative effort. The joy and moral stimulation of work no longer must be forgotten in the mad chase of evanescent profits. These dark days, my friends, will be worth all they cost us if they teach us that our true destiny is not to be ministered unto but to minister to ourselves and to our fellow men.

Americans are not looking for a return to 1929. Mr. Roosevelt in taking over the Presidency indicated his desire to dedicate the nation to a higher destiny than the regaining of mere material prosperity.

The people are ready as never before to respond to that kind of appeal. This fundamental change in attitude is the most hopeful augury for the success of the President's plans.

Tell It to the Marines

ANY old port in a storm—but not any old motion picture show in a port. So might lie the law for sailors, were all naval authorities to follow the precedent set up in Algiers recently.

A hospitable owner of a theater in that land of legend and romance had come forward with an invitation to a British Navy crew. Would these stalwart sea dogs like to attend the cinema? If so, they were welcome. Of course, a landlubber, particularly an untraveled one, would suppose Algiers offered something more interesting than movies. But perhaps all places look alike to naval veterans. The important thing, however, is that all films did not look alike to certain British naval authorities, and the film to which His Majesty's mighty men were about to be exposed was "Scarface."

The sailors didn't go.

The theater owner evidently overlooked the fact that this crew belonged to a country in which, as may be learned from "Pinafore":

> Soldiers might be rated
> As military pearls:
> As unsophisticated
> As pretty little girls.

If so, he may be pardoned for having assumed that a picture which was intended to entertain thousands of little American boys and girls would also be quite proper fun for those other Little Lord Fauntleroys who have been so tenderly reared in the silk-and-satin shelter of British battleships.

But the sailors didn't go.

Of course, one would not think of telling this to the American Marines. That would be malicious—if not dangerous to international relations. For the marines might laugh.

On second thought, however, would they laugh? Might not the thoughtful ones among them at least give the British authorities some credit for their attitude? Of course, a marine is expected to stand anything, so whether he had to suffer American gangster films or not would probably be his own lookout. But isn't it just possible he might envy his British cousin a little? At least, he might reflect, the authorities who acted at Algiers did treat those sailors like human beings.

Germany Under Two Flags

TWO flags fly above the Reich today—the swastika emblem of Adolf Hitler's National Socialists, and the black, white and red of the old Empire. The gold-striped banner of the Republic has practically faded from the German scene. The nation has turned its back upon the post-war Republic founded at Weimar fourteen years ago.

The change comes in the shift from a parliamentary democracy to the authoritative control of Fascist-Nationalist Cabinet, and has been accomplished under unusual conditions. Herr Hitler from the post of Chancellor has directed an outstanding political victory. His party on Sunday polled a plurality unequaled in any German election. Even in Bavaria, stronghold of the Roman Catholics, the Fascists became the largest individual party. Hitler thus made good his promise to come to complete power by legal means. The record participation of 88 per cent of the electorate can be cited by the Government as evidence that no terrorism kept citizens from the polls.

Yet the series of events which began with the coup d'état last July in which the Reich established a dictatorial régime in Prussia has indicated the wide interpretation by which legality can be maintained. Certainly with the dissolution of the Prussian Diet and the calling of new communal elections, with civil martial law, with sweeping changes in the control of the police, with the inducting of members of the private armies of the Government parties into the auxiliary police, it was clear that the Government felt there was need for the employment of more than the ordinary legal means.

There must be wide sympathy with the Government's efforts to protect Germany against the inroads of Communism—to raise social and economic idealism to new levels. It is possible also to understand the Government's excoriation of its political opponents, at whose door Fascists lay the present ills of Germany. The problem, however, is to keep measures selected for dealing with an admittedly difficult situation from exceeding necessary preparations.

But an even greater problem is the course which the Government will set now it bears the burden of full power. There is every indication that it will succeed in having the Reichstag place practically dictatorial authority in the Cabinet's hands, after which Parliament will be adjourned for an extended period. Then it will be that Herr Hitler and his partners must start the serious task of rebuilding the Reich's economic structure, reducing unemployment, strengthening agricultural markets, stabilizing industry and finding a path through complex foreign problems, disarmament and international economic and financial relations.

However, more than one dictator has followed the habit of the month of March, which frequently comes in like a lion. It would be too much to expect Herr Hitler to become a lamb within a fortnight. But it remains unthinkable that more than 17,000,000 Germans gave him their mandate because they desire experiments.

Instead, theirs is a protest against grave difficulties in Germany, theirs is a hope for someone to lead them swiftly but safely to economic security and social peace. Only as Herr Hitler is true to the full meaning of this responsibility can he hope to succeed.

America Lands on Its Feet

AMERICANS generally have shown more calmness in the midst of their banking crisis than many of them did in anticipation of it. And this augurs well, because the solution of the crisis lies ultimately in the return of sound common sense.

Some enlightenment may be drawn from reviewing how the situation came about. The cold figures of last week's Federal Reserve statement showed the population was close to being engulfed in fear. With their savings depleted, their jobs gone or endangered, people were cashing their remaining assets, namely, their bank deposits. In the last seven days before the bank holiday became nation-wide $732,000,000 was added to the supply of currency in the hands of the people.

On the face of it, this more than exceeds the wildest dreams of the "more currency" enthusiasts. But it is obvious that this remarkable expansion was not evidence of a great upturn of business. It was merely the handiwork of hoarders. As long as people withdraw only currency, the strain on the Federal Reserve System, though severe, is not unbearable unless long continued. Some persons, however, were withdrawing and hoarding actual gold; and that is what starts trouble. A sum of $226,000,000 in metal was taken out of the System in seven days. Part of it, amounting to $116,000,000, represented exports to foreign countries.

But who was exporting gold? Not foreigners, for most of the foreign balances in the United States were liquidated last year. It is pretty clear that in large part Americans were responsible. They were sending their capital abroad for safekeeping as well as secreting it at home, phenomena which exposed the Federal Reserve System to a dual assault. Thus some Americans were behaving as if the country were headed toward catastrophe, and their behavior tended to bring what they feared.

How absurd was that feeling has become more apparent since the blow has fallen and Americans have found themselves actually no poorer than before. Boundless resources, an unsurpassed industrial plant, a hard-working, technically efficient and amazingly inventive population—these are still intact, just as they were when they were the cynosure of less favorably situated nations. All that is wanted is the organization to knit them together, but there can be no organization without confidence, that faith of one person in another which has developed America, that mutual trust which has built civilization.

It is worth remembering that the amount of gold in a modern commercial nation in normal times is scarcely one-tenth enough to serve as the medium of exchange which a civilized people must have—and if necessary, will invent—to carry on business. In flush times the credit structure was built up to where deposits exceeded gold by more than this ratio, yet depositors felt no uneasiness. There is proportionately more gold now than then behind their deposits, and the other wealth to cover them is on a more sound valuation. Yet it must be recognized that if everyone demands gold, payments must be stopped so that no one can get it.

Emergency bank action should be succeeded by bold measures destined to replace uncertainty with certainty, insecurity with security, and to restore faith. Confidence must be won back by the people of the United States before they can resume their economic march forward. Mr. Roosevelt has given every indication that he has definite and practical plans toward this end.

Communism and Coöperatives

A RECENT edict of the Soviet Government compelling workers to purchase food and goods only from their respective factory stores is held by students of Russian policies as putting an end to the consumers' coöperative societies, which Lenine himself regarded as an asset of the Communistic régime.

These societies, as is told in an authoritative article in the New York Times, have long served large numbers of Russians as the means of coöperative purchase and distribution of food and other commodities, and had made that country a noteworthy example of the coöperative movement which for a half-century past has been under steady development throughout the civilized world.

The movement in Russia had its beginning in the creation of the *mir*, or communal village, after the freedom of the serfs in 1861. Land then allotted to the peasantry was held in common and worked with implements owned in common, this being the expedient of a population individually too poor to own land or implements. Figures as late as 1905 show that out of 19,000,000 peasant householders and 126,000,000 acres of allotted land, about 80 per cent of this land was held in common by peasant groups whose total membership counted up to more than 15,000,000 peasants. The feeling of the peasants found expression in a proverb: "All for one and one for all—that is the mir."

In 1865 a group of peasants organized the first consumers' coöperative society. As is told in The Times article, these societies multiplied until by 1914 there were 10,000 such organizations with a total of some 1,500,000 members. Coöperative credit associations, many of which also served as purchasing and distributing agencies for the members, had multiplied in like fashion. The revolution found the nation provided with a far-flung network of coöperative societies. Lenine, writing "The Soviets at Work," said of them: "We have inherited from capitalism mass organizations which can facilitate the transition to mass accounting and control of distribution—the consumers' coöperatives."

The Soviet idea, apparently, has not proved as sympathetic with this expression of Communism as Lenine seems to have expected. It has established other centers of distribution, factory stores, collective farm stores, and government stores; it can leave, and has left, the coöperative stores out of consideration in its distribution of supplies. The edict is made operative by the emptiness of the coöperative stores.

Consumers' coöperative societies elsewhere are evidently to be congratulated on their freedom from interference by a communistic government. Such organizations are thriving and increasing in membership in other nations. It has been stated, for example, that in one recent year the total amount of purchases by farmers' coöperative purchasing societies in the United States was between $350,000,000 and $400,000,000.

Editorial Notes

France, struggling with a budget that is hard to balance, is cheered by Ambassador Claudel's report of his interview on debts with President-Elect Roosevelt. M. Claudel is able to say that Mr. Roosevelt regards France as "in suspense" rather than "in default" on the December 15 payment, and to those facing financial difficulties that seem not to soften it is gratifying to encounter phraseology that does.

A runaway coal barge in East River, New York, is saved from being swept helplessly out to sea when an alert policeman spies the polka-dotted apron waved frantically by Captain Allen Smith's wife and sends a fire tug in pursuit. Cap'n Smith says that hereafter he and the barge will be found tied cheerfully to his wife's apron strings and he doesn't care who knows it.

To afford students relaxation, organ recitals are played daily during examination week at the University of Missouri. No doubt this meets the need of most of those for whom it was devised, but for those facing tests in music, should not some other diversion be provided, such as reciting the multiplication table?

Reading that an inventor has perfected a maching capable of resoling shoes at the rate of 120 pairs an hour, the parent of several active, growing children will be inclined to wonder what one of them in a family size would cost.

Diary of an Onlooker in France

By SISLEY HUDDLESTON

IN A long career as an observer of French affairs, never have I known such an atmosphere of discontent. There is an incipient revolt against Parliament, which is looked upon as the adversary rather than the champion of the people. It must be confessed that the present Parliament appears singularly out of touch with the sentiments of the nation, although it was elected only last year. One writer, in a review that is normally not political at all, ironically suggests that the deputies should be obliged to wear uniforms, so that they may receive the salutations of the crowd. What he means is that they would be hissed and booed wherever they went, and there would be brought home to them a lively sense of their responsibility.

The present feeling may be allayed—or it may develop. At any rate it should not pass unnoticed. The public is a patient creature, in France as elsewhere; but there is a point at which it suddenly becomes angry, usually in an unreasoning manner. History shows that the French, for long periods complacent, are liable to be explosive; and there are many evidences that they may weary of the *régime* that has prevalled for more than two generations.

When I am asked what is the importance of, say, the Royalist movement in France, I am bound to reply that though it has thrown out many ideas that have influenced the intellectuals, it is numerically negligible. When I am asked whether France would accept any kind of dictatorship, I am compelled to answer that in ordinary conditions an attempt to seize authority would not be tolerated. But when I am pressed still further, I find it impossible to deny that active minorities are more important than big battalions, and that in abnormal conditions anything may happen by way of reaction to the existing form of government.

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All this does not mean that drastic changes are necessarily imminent. It is likely that the agitation will subside and that compromises will be reached. But at least there is a serious stirring, and if Parliament is wise it will endeavor to understand in time the causes of the social unrest.

For some time it has been seen that the financial methods of the typical modern state which has been subjected to socialist demagogy would result in a crisis. In France the process has been swift. The state was regarded as the fairy godmother from whom everybody demands gifts. To refuse them would be to lose votes. It was to be dubbed conservative. So the deputies have vied with each other in according credits for public services some of which are of doubtful value, most of which are badly organized, and all of which are costly. Vast armies of functionaries depend on the state. Expensive and ill-working projects such as that of social assurance are hastily put into operation.

Nor should it be supposed that only the so-called advanced parties add year after year to the budgetary liabilities; the Right is just as eager as the Left to grant anything which it thinks will appeal to the electorate, or whose refusal might be exploited against it. Up and up has gone the budget; more and more is required by the state. At gold value the government expenditure is now more than twice as much as before the war; and the communes, the départements and the various government offices should also be reckoned if we are to reach the real figure of public expenditure, estimated as a third of the French revenue.

Obviously since this money has to be obtained from the public, there was bound to come a time when the public would protest forcibly. The tendency of governments has been to adopt a "policy of facility"—that is to say, to get along somehow without seriously looking the facts in the face. Years of living on loans brought about a grave situation in 1925. Recourse was had to inflation. The franc, after a terribly troubled period, was eventually stabilized at a fifth of its former value. People with fixed incomes, unable to start their lives over again, were ruined. There followed, however, on this ruthless reduction of the franc, far worse than any scheme of taxation would have been, a comparatively prosperous time. The Treasury even accumulated a nice nest egg. Alas! the lesson had not been learned. Expenditure continued to rise, the nest egg was soon dissipated, the budget fell into deficit.

* * *

The new Chamber found itself obliged to tackle the problem. It made the bondholders its first victims. A conversion of the loans at a lower interest saved the state, but it is doubtful whether the state can again borrow on the terms it imposed on the rentiers. Finally, successive ministers were forced to frame some sort of budget. But by this time the taxpayers were aroused. They called for economies, not new taxation.

It was easy to say economies—but at whose expense? The functionaries combined to resist the Government, and proved to be so strong that one Prime Minister actually admitted the doctrine that they should be consulted. Then it was the turn of the farmers, who came to Paris to hold imposing manifestations. It was the turn of the tradesmen, who threatened to shut up their shops. It was the turn of the business men, the professional men, the workers, the taxpayers in general, to issue declarations, to parade in the streets, to hold meetings, and to find the warmest support in the press. The public was taking an active interest in its own affairs.

Government, instead of choosing a definite line and sticking to it, seemed to be at the mercy of groups, both inside and outside Parliament. Proposal followed proposal, only to be abandoned. It was asserted that the deficit announced by one Government did not really exist for the next Government, at least not in the same proportions. Projects were whittled down and altogether changed. And yet somehow the menace to the taxpayer, to the manufacturer, to the trader, to the capitalist, to the employee, did not diminish—it simply changed its form as Socialists and Radicals thought out something else.

* * *

What will be the end of this controversy I will not venture to predict, but as I write there are the clearest signs of intense public dissatisfaction. L'Illustration asks whether the Declaration of the Rights of Man is still respected by the state; and it says that economic groups and associations of "assujettis" have drawn up "against the disorder of finances, against the fiscal privileges, the abuses, the abandonment of the general interest in favor of electoral interests," solemn warnings which recall the complaints presented by the États Généraux under the Ancien Régime.

An influential writer, who does not usually meddle with politics, M. François Mauriac, in Les Annales, paints a startling picture of the struggles of the bourgeois to pay his taxes. The situation is, he claims, becoming unbearable. "Pressed beyond all justice, there are those who think that if insurrection may be a sacred duty, it is also a duty to put in safety the remains of a patrimony already almost entirely devoured." These sentiments widely entertained by the bourgeoisie, by the peasantry, by the old-fashioned highly respectable provincial French, should warn Parliament that the moment has come to change its methods, if it would avoid the wrath and revolt of the taxpayer.

Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

Brief communications are welcomed, but the Editorial Board of The Christian Science Monitor must remain sole judge of their suitability, and this Board does not hold itself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread

Franklin on Tariffs

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

In these times, when governments are contemplating the necessity of lowering prohibitive tariffs, the following words of Benjamin Franklin are significant.

"In time perhaps, mankind may be wise enough to let trade take its own course, find its own channels, and regulate its own proportions, etc. At present, most of the edicts of princes, placaerts, laws and ordinances of kingdoms and States for the purpose prove political blunders, the advantages they produce not being general for the Commonwealth, but particular to private persons or bodies in the State who procure them, and at the expense of the rest of the people." . . .

"It were to be wished that commerce were as free between all nations of the world as it is between the several counties of England: so would all by mutual communication obtain more enjoyment. These counties do not ruin one another by trade; neither would the nations." REAY C. VAN DER VOORT.

Toronto, Ont.

A Valuable Correction

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

An article appearing in a recent issue of the Monitor under the heading "British Accord Halts American Factory Exodus," the following statement is made:

> Many of the (United States) automobile firms which have been shipping parts to Canada, there to be assembled at branch shops and distributed to parts of the British Empire duty free, will be especially hard hit. Only about 10 per cent of these plants are now using 50 per cent British material and labor, it is estimated.

The statement refers to the recently announced decision by Great Britain to increase Empire content requirement from 25 per cent to 50 per cent for the purpose of receiving tariff preferences on motorcars going into that country.

Almost from the inception of the Monitor, I have been an admirer of the high degree of accuracy included in its articles, and know that you would not permit a misstatement such as the above to appear if it were possible to avoid it.

The fact is that all of the Canadian motorcar plants, with the possible exception of two which have only recently been established here, have for some time qualified their product for the domestic duty drawback of 25 per cent by meeting the Canadian requirement of 50 per cent Canadian content. By this, it is meant 50 per cent of the manufactured cost of the car must be incurred in Canada. While Empire content is not computed entirely on the same basis as Canadian content, it is not at all a difficult matter to meet the 50 per cent Empire content requirement on a car which is already qualifying for the 50 per cent Canadian content.

The Canadian Automobile Chamber of Commerce, of which I am president, includes in its membership a majority of the Canadian subsidiaries of American motorcar manufacturers. Our recommendations to the tariff preparatory committee of the Canadian delegation prior to the Imperial Conference at Ottawa last July included a uniform Empire content of 50 per cent. Any product which could not qualify for that content would, in any event, have a very limited market both here and throughout the Empire. Although our recommendation was not adopted, it must be evident from this that the new requirement for cars to secure preferential rate of duty upon importation into Great Britain could not result in the hardship implied in your article. It causes me to wonder whether or not the source of the information at Washington may not have been influenced by a desire to make it appear that England is antagonizing American industry, and whether it might have been set forth as an apparent reason why the United States should further increase its own tariff rates.

I am not writing this as any criticism whatever of your newspaper, but thought you would be interested in knowing the facts. D. R. GROSSMAN,

Vice-President and General Manager,
Walkerville, Ont. Studebaker Corp. of Canada, Ltd.

"Is It Hysteria?"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I sincerely hope that others have also written to commend an article in your issue for January 18, entitled "Is It Hysteria?"

I do not know that anything I have read for a long time has given me so much satisfaction as this exposure of the horrible fate hanging over the heads of those ingratiating animals, the household cats. I use the word ingratiating particularly of such of them as after being treated habitually with kindness, have learned to respond with confidence, and have lost that frightened, furtive behavior which is such an unpleasant index to the lamentable treatment which they too often receive from callous mortals.

I feel that The Christian Science Monitor deserves every support and encouragement for drawing attention to the ghastly traffic in unfortunate cats for vivisection purposes. It is particularly illuminating that after 200,000 experiments on living animals in order to gain information about a particular malady, the increase of human fatalities said to result from that particular malady should have jumped 50 per cent. These experiments took place in Great Britain, and it seems very remarkable that public opinion is not more awake to the fact that all this needless, unproductive infliction of suffering, so contrary to the spirit of Christianity, is nothing but a prolonged and ghastly outrage on our humble and charming but unfortunately defenseless friends. RALPH COPE.

Loughgall, Northern Ireland.

Questions for Bar Association

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

In connection with the program of the American Bar Association to develop public interest in the administration of justice through the radio, I submit these eight questions for discussion:

What is the motive of human activity recognized by our theories of justice?
What is our theory of justice in human relations?
What are the principles of capitalism?
What is the function of a contract or debt?
What is the function of wealth?
What is the legal interpretation of the function of credit?
What is the basic principle of the Constitution in its interpretation of human relations and government?
In what manner does the law determine and fix authority and responsibility? WILLIAM F. FOWLER.

Lynbrook, N. Y.

"Scarface" and His Majesty's Navy

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I see that you have started your series of articles about American films. Two days ago, during the visit of H. M. S. Hood to Algiers, a large cinema proprietor at Algiers offered special facilities for British bluejackets to go to one of his cinemas, but when he said the film being shown was "Scarface," recording the exploits of American gangsters, it was felt that this was not at all the sort of film to which British naval ratings should be specially invited, and the offer was tactfully declined.

Algiers, N. Af F. K. BRENNAN.